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To be had of all Gunmakers and Ammunition Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of
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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,626—New Series.
BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1896.

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CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT
for Outdoor use. Stands extremes of HEAT and COLD.
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Superior to any other for body and covering power.
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WALTER CARSON & SONS,
ROVE WORKS, BATTERSEA, LONDON, ENGLAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1896.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	7th March
.V.L. GANGES	4286	T. F. Creery	14th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st ,,
† SUTLEJ	4204	A. Symons	28th ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	5297	R. F. Briscoe	4th April.
† ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	11th ,,
B.M.L. AUSTRALIA	6901	I. Reeves	18th ,,
B.V.L. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	25th ,,
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd May.
† SUTLEJ	4202	A. Symons	9th ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	5263	M. DeHorne	16th ,,
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	22nd May.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	29th ,,

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port tranship to the Mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B. M. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.

The "Caledonia" marked B M proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailling to convey Passennngers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

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Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th February, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st April 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st May 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st June 1896

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	7th March '96
MARIA TERESA	V. Gherzmann	3,012	350	7th April '96

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
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Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Colombo.

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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb. 21, 1896.

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[illegible] places of interest.

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[illegible] e World.

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[illegible] kept, and Interest
[illegible] t fall below Rs. 1,000

[illegible] t on application.

[illegible] collected and every
[illegible] y transacted.

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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 7th March at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 7th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 3rd March, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on or about the 5th March, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, about the 3rd March, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, about the 3rd March, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES ZANZIBAR DELAGOA BAY AND NATAL.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, sailing about 14th March, calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Natal.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd March, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

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CALCUTTA.
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THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT"

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle ; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone : full Compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.
BOMBAY & POONA.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough ; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

'I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis ; your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M., Edinburgh.
L.R.C.S. and L.M., Edinburgh

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USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis ; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
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Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are old in Tins and Bottles by all Chemists.

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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

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UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

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SUITABLE also for Racing or Noting the passage of seconds or fractions of a second.

In the Chronograph Watch we have an independent centre second hand which can be released, stopped, and returned to Zero by three distinct applications of pressure to the winding Coronet or in the case of Hunters and Half Hunters to a small stud at the side of the Case. The three actions of the long hand in no way effect the movement of the Watch, nor will the Watch cease to record the progression of time as the Stop Watch will do.

We have now introduced a Chronograph Watch, having the most reliable movement possible in the most simple form with a view to bringing a thoroughly First Class accurate, reliable and Safe Chronograph Watch within a reasonable price, and in offering this Watch to the public, we do so in the fullest confidence that it will give the utmost satisfaction and do credit to our recommendation.

DESCRIPTION.

Nickel Silver Case crystal face, bold dial, keyless lever, with triple Chronograph action, having a minute recorder strong movement with compensation balance for extremes of temperature Palladium hair spring. The highest quality in the most simple form. All complete in Case with spare glass and main spring, Rs. 90.

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We have also a Chronograph without any Watch, but having the new triple action on the winding Coronet and having also a minute recorder which we offer for Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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OWING to the favourable RATE of EXCHANGE we have

REDUCED OUR PRICES.

PRICE LIST POST FREE.

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PURVEYORS TO H. E THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
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THE GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.
FOUNDED 1848.

GRESHAM'S INDIAN RATES are exceptionally Low and no Debts are added to Policies, thus avoiding Complicated Tables.

Compare the Rates before Insuring Elsewhere.

There is nothing desirable in the Life Assurance system which this Society does not provide Cheaply and Profitably.

The public appreciation of the advantages offered by the Society is evidenced by the following summary of the number and amount of Policies issued by the Society during 6 years from 1888 to 1894.

POLICIES ISSUED.

Number.	Amount.	New Premiums.
£49489	£15,802,278	£590,289
Payments under Policies.	Total Assets.	Annual Income.
£3,96,7382	£5,536,659	£1,012,786

The Gresham with its great organization and boundless enterprise is one of our Life Assurance, Wonders—"The Fortnight," May 1895.

Policies issued in Rupees and paid in Rupees.

Proposal Forms and full information may be had from the Undersigned. Liberal Terms given to energetic Agents and Canvassers who may apply to

CROFT, MODY AND CO.,
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WASHING DRESS FABRICS FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

NEW ZEPHYRS.
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"HILTON" STRIPE CREPON, As. 9.

CAMBRICS.
FANCY PRINTED CAMBRICS, for Ladies' Shirts and Blouses, As. 7, 9, and 10.
WHITE NAINSOOKS, from Rs. 2-5 per piece of 12 Yards.
FULL RANGE OF PATTERNS FREE ON APPLICATION.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
HORNBY ROAD.

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THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MARCH, 1896.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
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INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
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SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
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This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND AND CIRCUS ROYAL MENAGERIE OF WILD ANIMALS

TO THE FORE.

The only Circus in the East where skill and refinement, science and good breeding, beauty and courtesy are united.

The Marvels of Christendom can be seen at Every Performance.

On the Tidal Wave of Success, a complete Triumph. We have kept all promises made, and more startling surprises have yet to come.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 5TH.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT OF THOSE WORLD'S WONDERS

THE SISTERS WARREN! THE SISTERS WARREN!

A Monster programme of Novelties on this occasion.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, MARCH 4TH AND 7TH.

FAREWELL SOUVENIER MATINEES,

On which occasion two HANDSOME GOLD WATCHES will be given away amongst the CHILDREN visiting the Circus.

N.B.—Every Child entering the CIRCUS will be GIVEN a NUMBER that will entitle them to a chance of winning ONE of the GOLD WATCHES.

Every Child has an equal chance from the Gallery Seats to the Boxes.

ALL RECEIVING ONE NUMBER.

Children and Servants Half Price to all parts of the Circus.

Doors open at 3 p.m., Commence at 4 p.m.

Seats at MITCHELL'S Cigar Store, Medows Street.

☞ All Matinee Programmes are a Facsimile of the Evening ones and in no way curtailed.

CHAS. B. HICKS, Representative.
ROBERT LOVE, Sole Manager.
HANS DREWITZ, Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "AUSTRALIA" & S. S. "PERSIA" have ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and discharges in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to take DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the Risk and Expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take DELIVERY without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all Responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be Entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 2nd March, 1896.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE HON'BLE Mr. JUSTICE J. JARDINE, I. C. S., will DELIVER a LECTURE at the above Institute, on MONDAY, the 9th March, 1896, at 6 P.M. SUBJECT:—"Anglo-Indian Poetry". Members, their Families and Friends are invited to attend.

H. F. WESTON,
Offg. Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. JAMES TENNANT BOYD of Bombay, has contracted to SELL the Hereditaments and Premises particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any Claim or Demand against or to the said Hereditaments and Premises either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, at their Office, No. 28, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, forming part of the Mody Bay Port Trust Estate in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1325 square yards with the tenements and buildings standing thereon and known as Boyd's Ice Factory and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by vacant ground belonging to the Trustees of the Bombay Port Trust, on or towards the South by Calicut Street, on or towards the West by vacant ground belonging to the said Trustees, and or on towards the East by the premises formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Sigg Sulzer and Company, which said piece of land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8480, and is situate in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, and is now in the occupation of the said James Tennant Boyd.—Dated this 2nd Day of March, 1896.

BLAND AND NOBLE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 645 OF 1894.

RAO BAHADUR WASSOODEW PANDURANG of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, Government Pensioner, residing at Warden Road Breach Candy, without the Fort of Bombay .... Plaintiff.

vs.

CRUSHNARAO PANDURANG, GUNPUTRAO NANABHOY, DADAJI NANABHOY, RAMRAO NARAYEN, MORESHWER NARAYEN, SHAMRAO NARAYEN, BALCRISHNA WASSOODEW, KESHAVRAO BALCRISHNA, YESHVANTRAO BALCRISHNA, KHUNDERAO WASSOODEW, ANANDRAO CRUSHNARAO, VINAYEKRAO ANANDRAO, GUJANAN RAMRAO, VINAYEK RAMRAO, GOVINDRAO RAMRAO, DINKAR RAMRAO, VASANT RAMRAO, HURISCHUNDRA RAMRAO, PARVATIBAI, Widow of NANABHOY PANDURANG, Deceased, ANNAPURNABAI, Widow of NARAYEN PANDURANG, Deceased.......... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 23rd day of September, 1895, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honorable Court, on the Premises at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of March, 1896, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the abovenamed Defendants in

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement four hundred and six square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate within the Town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, on the Kalbadevi Road, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 481 (2) and Street No. 313, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 80 New No. 701 Old Survey No. 203 and New Survey No. 1480 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy, on or towards the East by the property of Soonderji Damjion or towards the South partly by a Hindoo Temple known as the Ramwady Temple and partly by the property hereinafter secondly described and on or towards the West by the said Kalbadevi Road, SECONDLY, ALL THAT piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement eighty-seven square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage tenement shop or dwelling-house standing thereon situate within the Town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, on the Kalbadevi Road assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 481 (1) and Street No. 311 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 80 New No. 701 Old Survey No. 203 and New Survey No. 1480 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the property hereinbefore firstly described on or towards the East and South by the premises belonging to a Hindoo Temple known as the Ramwady Temple and on or towards the west by the said Kalbadevi Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. BICKNELL, MERWANJI and MOTILAL Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 79, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 12th day of February 1896.

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To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1895.

To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th March to the 2nd April, 1896, both days inclusive.

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To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

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SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

BANKS.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to three, six, and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at Rates to be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible. Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED), MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

CAPITAL.................. 25 LAKHS.

BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.

SUB-AGENCY—MURREE.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, year ended 31st December, 1895.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs. 24,45,110	0	0
Reserves and Rest	,, 10,79,540	12	8
Deposits	,, 97,19,594	10	5
Bankers Balances	,, 11,749	2	8
Bills and Acceptances	,, 7,17,549	0	5
Sundries	,, 1,13,006	2	11
Total	Rs. 1,40,86,549	13	1

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs. 9,18,969	10	2
Government and other Authorised Securities	,, 4,86,145	9	4
Loans, Bills, Advances	,, 1,19,08,402	9	4
Properties, Dead Stock	,, 1,93,130	15	2
Bills, Contra, Sundries	,, 5,79,901	1	1
Total	Rs. 1,40,86,549	13	1

N. B.—Fixed Deposits received at 5, 4½, 4, 3½ and 3 per cent. per annum for 36, 12, 9, 6 and 3 months respectively.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND................ £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:

67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden; and Cawnpore.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL..............Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.

WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.

BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS.—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at ra [illegible] to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any o [illegible] chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris be [illegible] the attention of Travellers to its Letter of [illegible] in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place [illegible] centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris [illegible] facing the Grand Opera, and within ea [illegible] pal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Teleph [illegible] rangements for receiving and despatc [illegible] exchanging Money, letting Safes o [illegible] travellers can deposit valuables wh [illegible] keep in the hotels, further Strong [illegible] heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Gove [illegible] Stocks cashed for customers withou [illegible] through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits gra [illegible] Gold, Silver, and Produce.

THE YOKOHAMA [illegible]

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... [illegible]
PAID UP CAPITAL... [illegible]
RESERVE FUND...... [illegible]

HEAD OFFIC [illegible]

BRANCHE [illegible]

Kobe, London, Lyon [illegible] Hawaii, and Shang [illegible]

BANKERS—The LONDO [illegible] UNION BANK of L [illegible] PANY & THE ALL [illegible]

BOMB [illegible]

LIBERAL INTERE [illegible] COUNT, and FIXED D [illegible] application.

CREDITS granted o [illegible] description of Banking a [illegible]

DRAFTS granted on J [illegible] places in the World.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo [illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 pr. ct.	Rs. 1,415
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,310xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial & Ld. Mge	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10. p.c.	160
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	al	£1-5s.	£44 to 45
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	30

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,125xd
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	175
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	175
reul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	160
Broach City Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	12	190
Colaba	500	1,888	1,880	dvdRs15	320
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,300
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	117½
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1150
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	570
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	375
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	140
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs40	510
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	250
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	97½
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	142½
Mofussil Co	2,125	400	400	Nil	365
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	15	182½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	552½
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	145
Prince of Wales	100	500	600	25	500
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	545
Scrab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	70
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	16 12	200 210
Volkart	...	1,000	10	dvd Rs65	1,210

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	15 7½	380
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	137
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,300
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,330
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co. Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 1½	62
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,450
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	240
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	1½	200
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	350
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	800	30	200
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	8,500	100	100	Nil	...
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	152
Napier HotelCo	2,900	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	155
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	1	107
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	490
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,065
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	125
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	100	dvdRs1½	28½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	650
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	45
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	18
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	35	860
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	30	540
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	730
Brittania Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Central India	1,000	500	500	60	1,540
China Mills Co Ld	800	1.0	1,000	dvdRs.40	832½
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,’00	1,000	dvdRs.40	1,060
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	70)
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	25×Rs15	662½
Cooria Mills	880	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	650
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	825
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	540
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,008	50	42
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	570
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	580
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	760
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	710
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,425
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	480
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,300
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRe.30	525
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	700
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	225
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	1,070
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	20	425
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	790
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,020	1,000	dvd Rs45	850
Leopold	3,500	160	103	dvdRs.10	252½xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
LukmidasSpinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,105
Madras United	356	1,000	1,090	100	3,225
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	N	405
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,690
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	162½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs70	2,260
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250 50	250 50	dvd 4½	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,060	Rs 20	535
Oriental	6,725	625	625	Rs 22½	435
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,380
Queen Mills	880	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	770
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,030
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,275
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,700
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd 50	870
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs12½	380
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dv Rs 15	222½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	637½
Sassoon and Alliance	,000	00	500	dvdRs30	760
Union Spinning Land Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	450
nion Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	...	500
Uenishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	785
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	20

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	2
B. . & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	0.	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	28-4 Nom.
Gold Leaf	„	28-12
Pekin, bar Gold, old	„	27-3
Do. do. new	„	27-2
Australia bar Gold	„	27-3
Bombay bar Gold	„	27-2
Sovereigns	„	15-15
Do. Dragons	„	15-14
Silver 7	„	22-12
279½ Do.	„	22-14

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Extra Races.
Prize-distribution, Grant Medical College, the Hon. Mr. Birdwood presiding, 4-45 p.m.
Bombay Light Horse, annual camp, Parli Hill.
Bible Readings by the Rev. J. Gelson Gregson, Girls' High School, Girgaum, 7-30 a.m.; Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, 5-45 p.m. (Open to all.)
Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 9 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Australia entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamer Caledonia (P. and O.) yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Gisela entered the dock on Saturday, the steamers Pekin and Jubeda on Sunday, and the steamer Persia yesterday; the steamer Imperatrix left it on Sunday, and the steamer Kirby Hall yesterday.

POLO.—The ground will be reserved for practice, at 5 o'clock, this evening.

Y. M. C. A., GRANT ROAD.—The Rev. Gelson Gregson will deliver a Gospel Address, at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Grant Road, this evening, at 8-30.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—Head Branch Statement for February, 1896:—Daily average attendance, 198; admissions, 2,028; and prevailing diseases, fevers, small-pox, chicken-pox, and measles.

THE J. J. HOSPITAL.—The clothing received for the poor Parsee patients, which was acknowledged in our issue of the 29th ultimo by the House Surgeon of the J. J. Hospital, was received from Mr. Jivanji Jamsedji Modi, secretary, Parsee Punchayet.

VISITS.—Yesterday morning, at 11-30 a.m., his Excellency Rear-Admiral Drummond, accompanied by Lieutenant Nugent, R. N., Flag Lieut., paid a return visit to Kumar Saheb Shri Samatsingji Bahadur, of Palitana State, at his residence, Cumballa Hill.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Peshawar, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., to-morrow (Wednesday).—Mails for Natal and Cape Colony, via Madras, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., to-morrow (Wednesday).

ROBBING A DANCING GIRL.—Soondri, a dancing girl, residing at Fanaswady, has reported to the police that, during her absence from home on the night of the 28th ultimo, her room was broken into, and gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 316, stolen from a box.

A MEMON BOY SCALDED.—Mahomed Issac, a Memon boy, aged five years, residing on the fourth floor of a house at Kambeker Street, with his parents, was, on the morning of the 29th ultimo, playing about in the room, when he accidentally knocked over a kettle of boiling water and fell, burning his arms and shoulders. The lad was treated at home, but as he grew worse, he was, on the 1st instant, conveyed to the J. J. Hospital and detained for treatment.

BURGLARY AT NAGDAVIE STREET.—Cassum Syed Bahar, an Arab merchant, residing on the first floor of a house at Nagdavie Street, has reported to the police that, during his absence from home between the hours of 1 and 3 p.m. on the afternoon of the 1st instant, the lock on the door of his room was forced open, the place was entered, and a number of large and small pearls, of the collective value of Rs. 100, and Rs. 35 in cash, were abstracted from a large wooden box, which was broken open.

ALLEGED RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector George charged Khaloo Mahomed Ahmed, aged fifty, with driving a brougham in a rash and negligent manner and thereby causing injury to a Hindu mendicant woman, named Laloobai. On the 28th ultimo, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the woman was walking along the Chinch Bunder Road, when she was accidentally knocked down and run over by the vehicle driven by the accused, sustaining a fracture of her calf-bone. The woman was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, and detained for treatment. The case was remanded pending the complainant's recovery, the accused being in the meanwhile liberated on bail.

A MEMORIAL MEETING.—A preliminary meeting of some members of the Portuguese community was held in the Institute Luso-Indiano, on Sunday, to consider what steps should be taken to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. B. F. da Costa, who died in Diu. The members present were unanimous that the late Mr. da Costa was worthy of a memorial on the part of Goans, for whom he had done probably much more than any other member of the community. A resolution was passed to call a general meeting of all the members of the Portuguese community who sympathise with the movement, on Sunday, the 15th inst., and a committee was appointed to carry out the resolution. Among those present were: Drs. J. C. Lisboa, L. J. Pinto, A. G. Viegas, Messrs. Ligorio da Lima, pleader, A. Collaço, B. X. Furtado, J. J. de Souza, V. S. Rodrigues, S. de N. Minezes, E. B. D'Cordeiro, J. Minezes, E. J. Lobo, J. V. de Souza, and several others.

A THIEVISH FLOWER-SELLER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Mitchell charged Ballia Ganoo, a flower-seller, residing at Thana, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with stealing a watch and chain, of the collective value of Rs. 20, the property of Harichund Raghunath, a clerk in the Secretariat. It appears that, on the 26th ultimo, accused went to complainant's house to sell some flowers, and the latter's wife having purchased some, asked accused to call for the money next morning. After accused had left the house, complainant's wife missed the watch, which was left on the table. Suspicions pointed to the accused, who, on arriving at the house next day for the money, was arrested, and handed over to the police. Constable Mitchell proceeded to Thana, and on making inquiries ascertained that the watch had been given by the accused to a friend of his, named Juggonath Succaram, from whom it was recovered by the police officer, who then returned to Bombay. The accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A HINDU.—After the adjournment of the coroner's inquiry regarding the death of Sittaram Ramji, lately a marker in the employ of a Bhattia merchant at the Cotton Green, Colaba, who was found dead on Saturday morning at Undria Street, Cross Lane, the police continued their inquiries and ascertained that, about 4 o'colck, on Friday afternoon, the deceased and his companion, Govind Visram, left their work at the Cotton Green, Colaba, and in the evening both proceeded to the house of one Nuvel Isaac at Undria Street, Cross Lane. Here both of them partook of some liquor, and having consumed a bottle and a-half of brandy, they became drunk and slept in Nuvel's room. About midnight, Govind awoke, and finding his friend, Sittaram, missing, enquired of Nuvel where Sittaram was. Nuvel replied that he did not know. Govind then went downstairs, and found the dead body of Sittaram lying on the road in front of the house. He called Nuvel downstairs, and they both agreed not to disclose the matter as they feared that they might get into trouble. From further inquiries made by the police, it appears that Sittaram got up at about 11-30 p.m., and went to the window of Nuvel's room, which is on the third floor of the house, to vomit, when he suddenly lost his balance, and fell on to the road, a distance of about thirty-four feet and a-half. The body remained in that state until about 2 o'clock, when it was found lying there by a Mahomedan, Oosman Mahomed Raffi, who informed the police.

A DISHONEST PEON.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Constable Walton charged Ramchandra Govind, a peon in the "Bombay Gazette" Office, with stealing fourteen copies of the "Bombay Gazette" weekly edition, given to him on Saturday to post at the General Post Office. Mr. Devrukhar, pleader, defended the accused. Mr. Cordeiro, despatching clerk, said that he had received complaints from mofussil subscribers of the non-delivery of newspapers to their address. Upon this he took steps to have the copies counted at the post office immediately after delivery there. Narayen, bookbinder, said that he had given 240 copies of the paper to the accused, who himself counted out the lot, and after stating that the number was correct, took them to the post office for delivery. The sorting clerk of the post office stated that he only received 226 copies from the accused, though the instruction-paper sent from the "Bombay Gazette" Office stated that 240 copies were sent. The accused it appeared had sold the fourteen copies. A peon in the employ of A. Sabapathy Moodeliar and Co. gave evidence to the effect that he had purchased three copies from the accused at three annas a copy. The accused said that he had received only 226 copies. He did not count them when Narayen handed him the lot. The charge was brought against him because there was some ill-feeling between him and other employes. The magistrate saw no reason to disbelieve the evidence for the prosecution, which was direct and straightforward, and accused was convicted and sentenced to six weeks' hard labour in the common jail.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.—The death of Mr. Jivanjee Bhikhajee, the chief revenue and police officer of Alav, in the Surat district, at the age of nearly a hundred years, took place in his native town on Saturday, at midnight. The patelship of the town had been held by the family of the deceased for generations past, and Government had, from time to time, recognized the services by favourable notices in public documents. His eldest son, Mr. Hirjibhoy, a retired officer, succeeds to the title and emoluments attached to the office, he having previously served in the district police with distinction. The second son, Mr. Dinshaw, manages a cotton ginning factory and landed estates, besides another factory now approaching completion, which is situated on a branch of the Taptee River, thus securing a copious supply of water. He is much respected by Government officers for his zealous efforts in all movements calculated to benefit the villagers of the district. The old gentleman, though verging on a century of active life, was up to the time of his death in the full possession of all his faculties. He was an honest and straight forward administrator and his last injunctions to his sons were to follow in his footsteps, to be loyal to Government and faithful to his tenantry. When the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone for a Tower of Silence was performed in December last, he took a prominent part. He died full of honours, and the esteem of all who knew him intimately. His funeral was attended by Parsis from Surat, Broach, Hanote, Ankleshwar, and the other adjacent towns.

THE MURDER OF A DANCING GIRL AT GIRGAUM.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, concluded the adjourned inquiry, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, regarding the circumstances touching the death of Gunga, a dancing girl, residing at Kandawady, Girgaum. Superintendent Brewin, assisted by Superintendent McDermott and Sirdar Mir Abdulali Khan Bahadur, of the Criminal Investigation Department, conducted the inquiry. Dr. Sidney Smith, the Surgeon to the Coroner and Police Surgeon, examined by Superintendent Brewin, said that, about 4 p.m., on the 24th ultimo, he made an autopsy of the deceased at the morgue. The body was pointed out to him by Constables Porrett and Mitchell of the Bombay Police. The deceased's age was about twenty or twenty-two. There was a gold bead necklet, made up of three strings of gold beads, round the neck. There was also a silver amulet round the neck, fastened by a piece of string. There was an ecchymosed indentation in front of the neck just under the lower jaw about three inches in length. There was also a small abrasion, semi-circular in shape, just below the indentation. A wound on the outside of the left nostril nearly half-an-inch long penetrated down to the upper jaw bone. There was an abrasion above the wound about three inches and a-quarter long. The eyes were protruding, and the tongue between the teeth. The lungs were highly congested. The stomach contained about two ounces of semi-digested food, there being no smell of liquor. All the internal organs of the body were healthy. From the "post-mortem" appearances Dr. Smith was of opinion that the death was due to asphyxia from strangulation. The strangulation could have been caused by this "dhotur" (produced) being fastened tightly round the neck. If a cloth had been tied over the nose and mouth, it would have assisted the asphyxiating of the deceased. After several witnesses were examined, whose evidence was similar to that already recorded, the inquiry was adjourned till to-day.

ELECTRICITY AS A THERAPEUTIC.

FEW people recognise or understand the part played by electricity in the economy of nature. Only a few years ago the same ignorance prevailed among the medical profession, and any physician who ventured to use it in his practice was regarded by his confreres, even though he held a diploma from a recognised English School of Medicine, as something near akin to a quack. This, however, was in the good old days when nurses of the Sairy Gamp and Betsy Prig type flourished, and the doctors of that period pinned their faith on blood-letting and equally drastic remedies for curing the ills of suffering humanity. Since Dickens in his own inimitable style portrayed with sarcastic and yet scathing pen the methods of nursing in vogue in his time, the old order has given way to a new and better state of things. The fat gin drinking old lady who made herself comfortable with her patient's pillows, and forced him to take his medicine by the simple and easy process of clutching his throat till he gasped, and then poured it down his throat, exists now only in fiction. Her place has been taken by neat-handed ladies, carefully trained in their duties, whose presence inspires confidence in the home and brings relief and comfort to the sick room. Ministering angels these in the truest sense of the word. But the nurse of the present day is the creation, and at that, a very beneficent creation of a new school of Medical Science, the members of which, while they recognise and approve the utility of drugs, avail themselves of other and equally reliable agents for the cure of diseases. On all hands the value of electricity is accepted, especially in nervous disorders. One of perhaps and the foremost exponents of this school of practitioners is Dr. W. L. A. Maloney, a well-known Australian physician, who is on a visit to Bombay for the next few weeks. Anyone who wishes to judge for themselves of the capabilities of Dr. Maloney and the efficacy of his treatment will have an opportunity of doing so at the free exhibitions he has announced to hold at his consulting rooms, Old Oriental Bank Buildings, the first of which will take place, at 9 o'clock, on Thursday evening.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE following is the sixty-first report of the court of directors to the ordinary half-yearly general meeting held at Hongkong, on Saturday, the 15th February:—

Gentlemen,—The directors have now to submit to you a general statement of the affairs of the Bank and balance-sheet for the half-year ending 31st December, 1895. The net profits for that period, including dolrs. 312,217·02 = Rs. 5,77,601, balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts, amount to dolrs. 1,514,365·48 = Rs. 28,01,575. The directors recommend the transfer of dolrs. 250,000 = Rs. 4,62,500 from the profit and loss account to credit of reserve fund, which fund will then stand at dolrs. 5,750,000 = Rs. 1,06,37,500. After making this transfer and deducting remuneration to directors, there remains for appropriation dolrs. 1,249,365·48 = Rs. 23,11,325, out of which the directors recommend a dividend of one pound and five shillings per share, which will absorb dolrs. 444,444·44 = Rs. 8,22,222. The difference in exchange between 4-6, the rate at which the dividend is declared, and 2-15·8, the rate of the day, amounts to dolrs. 492,140·92 = Rs. 9,10,460. The balance dolrs. 312,780·12 = Rs. 5,78,643, to be carried to new profit and loss account.

Mr. A. McConachie has been appointed chairman for the year 1896, and Mr. St. C. Michaelsen, deputy chairman.

Messrs. D. R. Sassoon, R. M. Gray, and St. C. Michaelsen retire in rotation, and being eligible for re-election, offer themselves accordingly. Mr. R. Shewan has been invited to join the board, which appointment requires confirmation at this meeting.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. F. Henderson and Mr. S. G. Bird, who offer themselves for re-election.

BOMBAY RACES, 1896.

EXTRA DAY.

TUESDAY, 3RD MARCH.

ORDER OF RUNNING.

1ST RACE.—Byculla Stakes, 3-30 p.m.
2ND RACE.—Mahaluxmi Stakes, 4 p.m.
3RD RACE.—Wind-up Handicap, 4-30 p.m.
4TH RACE.—Matunga Stakes, 5 p.m.
5TH RACE.—Chowpatty Stakes, 5-30 p.m.
6TH RACE.—Worlee Stakes, 6 p.m.

PALLANJI NUSSERWANJI,
Asst. Secretary, W. I. T. C.

The 3rd Race, Wind-up Handicap, will be started by the starting machine from the 1½ mile post in front of the Grand Stand.

A special train will leave Church Gate, at 2-55 p.m. (local time).

THE FATHER HAMILTON MEMORIAL FUND.

THE honorary secretaries have pleasure to announce the following subscriptions:—

	Rs.
Sir Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir	50
Mr Jamsetjee Ardeshir Wadia	50
Mr Framroze Ardeshir Vakil	35
The late Miss Rutonbai U. Vakil	25
Students and Friends at Poona Science College	28
Mr E Reymond and a Xavierite	25
Mr Gregory Des Remedios	20
Mr R J Tata	20
Mr N D Setna	15
Mr J V Alvares	15
Prof Adarji M Masani, Baroda	10
Mr R L Damania	10
Mr Bejonji Kutar, Baroda	10
Mr Bapuji Lalcaca, Shanghai	10
Mr P C Setna, Shanghai	10
Mr Dinshaw Talati, Shanghai	10
Mr S P Dastur, Cambridge, 10s	43
Mr A K Cama, Cambridge, 10s	
Mr A M Cajiji, Cambridge, 10s	
Mr N H Mody, Cambridge, 10s	
Mr D U Parekh, Cambridge, 10s	
Other sums of and under Rs. 5	100
Previously acknowledged	2,915
Total	Rs. 3,401

ROWLANDS KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY.)

A SUIT AGAINST SIRDAR DILER JUNG BAHADUR.

GULABCHAND MUNELAL AND OTHERS VS. SIRDAR DILER JUNG BAHADUR.

THE plaintiffs in this case prayed that the defendant may be decreed to pay to them the sum of Rs. 50,000 together with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from the 24th May, 1895, and that it may be declared that he is liable to them as the purchaser for the price of certain jewellery, etc. Mr. Starling and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Hon. Mr. Lang, Mr. Inverarity, and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, and Bayley, appeared for the defendant.

The following evidence was called for the defendant.

Saiyad Abdul Huk, the defendant, said the plaintiff, Jugal Keshor, came to him on the 22nd March last at Sirdar's Mansions, with a Parsee jeweller, named Sorabjee Cursetjee. Witness declined to look at the jewellery unless they came with his own jeweller, named Shumsoodin. They then left. On the 23rd March, they came agan to Sirdar's Mansions, and witness was told that Jugal had some jewellery to sell. Witness' first impression was it was more Hindu than Mahomedan jewellery. Shumsoodin said it could be altered into Mahomedan, and suggested that witness should take it to Hyderabad to see if his people would like it. Witness felt disinclined to take it to Hyderabad on his own responsibility. Shumsoodin said there was no harm in his takling it "on approval." Something was said about the price, which was to be fixed after approval. Witness said the jewellery might be lost, and he wanted plaintiff to mention some price. Plaintiff mentioned Rs. 60,000. Shumsoodin said it was not worth more than Rs. 40,000. After some conversation with plaintiff, Shumsoodin said: "Put down the price at Rs. 50,000." A list was made of the diamonds, pearls, etc. Witness then said distinctly that Rs. 50,000 was the price asked by the plaintiff, to which, however, witness did not agree. A receipt was drawn up at witness' dictation, and witness told his agent, Mr. Willis, to see if it was all right, and expressed the intention of the parties. Mr. Willis was then to sign it. Plaintiff wanted to take the receipt, but witness objected, and handed it to Shumsoodin. Witness said to plaintiff and to Shumsoodin that if there were eight or ten days' delay beyond the time mentioned in the receipt, there should be no difficulty. Plaintiff said there would be no difficulty, and he asked witness, if he did not buy it, to sell it for him to some other person at Hyderabad. Witness agreed to do so. Witness had not agreed to the price mentioned in the receipt. Witness took the jewellery to Hyderabad, but it was not approved by his people. He sent a telegram to his clerk to ask plaintiff for extension of time. If no extension had been agreed to, he would have returned the jewellery within the time. He had tried to sell it in Hyderabad. Witness sent the telegram in order to enable him to return the jewellery in time if plaintiff did not extend it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sterling: I did not examine the jewellery, nor looked at it, on the 22nd March.

Then why did you say on the 23rd March that you did not know Jugal Keshor?—Some Hindu was brought there on the 22nd. I did not know whether he was Jugal Keshor or what.

Did you know on the 23rd that he was Jugal Keshor?—I did not until the time for the preparation of the receipt when his name was disclosed.

The receipt was written to show the terms on which you had taken it?—Yes, taken it on approval, and to show the number of diamonds, pearls, etc.

Then why did you not insert in the receipt that eight or ten days would not matter?—That idea struck me after the receipt had been written.

That was after it had been signed and was about to be handed to Shumsoodin.

Then why did you not get the term inserted?—I never thought that I would have to come to the High Court for such a thing.

This is not the first suit in which you figure in the High Court?—It is the first suit of the kind in which I appear.

But it is not the first suit in which you appear?—I have had some municipal suits, and the Nizam's suit.

But in the latter you were the defendant?—Yes, I was the defendant in the Nizam's suit.

Then why did you get the Rs. 50,000 inserted?—Because I thought it was only the owner's price.

Why did you not say it was only the owner's price?—I suppose for having omitted to insert those words I am here.

You say you dictated the terms of the receipt. Why did you not say that you did not agree to the price?—That was clear, I thought, according to my reading of the paper. I was anxious not to commit myself.

On the 21st March, or one or two days before, did you not send by your son some jewellery to Shumsoodin to value?—To the best of my recollection, I did not.

Are you prepared to swear you did not?—To the best of my belief I did not send any.

Did you send some jewellery belonging to Jacob?—I don't think I did. I am quite sure that plaintiff did ask me to sell the jewellery for him.

Was it before or after the receipt was written?—Before.

Then why did you not insert it in the receipt?—Because I did not think I would be brought to the High Court; or I would have got my solicitor, Mr. Crawford, to draw up an agreement with full particulars.

Have you had many dealings with Shumsoodin?—I cannot say; I had one or two. Up to this time I had great confidence in Shumsoodin.

Where you to get any commission for selling the plaintiffs' jewels?—No. I shewed jewels to my people in ten or fifteen days, when they were disapproved. I then tried to sell them in Hyderabad to oblige Shumsoodin.

Then you say the delay was caused by your endeavour to sell it in Hyderabad?—Yes.

Then why did you not say so in your telegram?—I did not think it necessary.

Mr. Starling read a letter written by one Nanabhai to the witness, which refused to grant any extension of time, and demanded payment on the part of the plaintiff of the price of the jewels. Some further correspondence to a similar effect was read and put in.

In none of these letters from the 14th to the 18th is any mention made of your trying to sell the jewels for the benefit of the plaintiff?—That was understood.

Why did you not say that the extension was for the benefit of the plaintiff?—I took it that was understood.

Did you ever tell Mr. Willis or Nanabhai to say in any letter or telegram that you were trying to sell the ornaments?—Yes, I told them.

Can you mention any letter or telegram in which it is mentioned that you were trying to sell the ornaments?—I don't carry all letters and telegrams in my hand. I cannot say without looking at the papers.

You deposited the jewels in the Chartered Bank?—My agent did.

Were they taken out?—They were taken out once by Mr. Proctor, of Marcks and Co., to value them. I handed them to Mr. Willis in December last.

Between May and December, were they ever taken out of the Bank?—I could not recollect. I could not say.

That receipt is the last one?—I cannot say. There was only one safe-custody receipt that I got.

Mr. Lang: The jewels are with us at present, and the receipt must be with the Bank.

Witness continued: I believe the jewels must be with Mr. Willis.

Were not these ornaments worn between May and December?—I don't know.

Were they not given to Bhicajee to repair?—I do not know. I have not even heard that they were.

Have you subpœnaed Mr. Bhicajee?—You had better ask Mr. Crawford about that.

Did you instruct Mr. Crawford to subpœna Bhicajee?—No. I leave my cases in the hands of my lawyers; and I don't interfere with them.

Re-examined by Mr. Lang: Shumsoodin said the receipt was not necessary at all. In entering the sum of Rs. 50,000, I had absolutely no other object than to prevent plaintiff from making a bigger claim.

As witness was leaving the box,

His lordship: Have you asked your lawyers to retire?

Witness: My lawyer has sat down. (Laughter.)

Mr. R. A. Willis, the defendant's agent, said he had an interview with a native jeweller, named Jugal Keshor, on the 22nd May. (Witness produced a note of the interview, and it was put in.) The jewels were deposited in the Chartered Bank. They had not been taken out until witness went to England. They were during his absence taken out and kept in a safe in Watson's Hotel. The keys of the safe were handed to witness on his return to Bombay. They had been taken out of the safe only to be valued. They had been valued by some jewellers before witness's return to Bombay.

Cross-examined by Mr. Starling: I cannot say who else was present at the making of this note of the interview. There was somebody present with the jeweller. My clerk was present.

You wrote this letter to the Sirdar after the interview?—Yes.

Witness in that letter advised defendant to make an offer and come to terms with the plaintiff, saying he did not need to go to litigation for them. (A laugh.)

Witness, continuing, said: I took out the box of jewellery from the safe to-day; and it is, I believe, in court. I did not inspect it on my return from England.

Choonilal Panalal, a jeweller, said he had examined the jewels, the subject of this suit.

Mr. Starling said this evidence was needless. If the contract was made, it did not matter what the value of the ornaments was.

His lordship said the evidence would show what the value was, and from that they could infer whether the defendant was likely to offer for them Rs. 50,000.

Witness, continuing, said he examined the ornaments about a month and a-half ago and valued them at Rs. 23,000.

In cross-examination by Mr. Starling, witness said Messrs. Marks and Co. had purchased some goods from his father, which they kept beyond time; and they had to pay for them. Witness had not taken out any of the diamonds from the setting. The price of diamonds was fixed by their weight. He would buy them, if he wanted them, for Rs. 23,000, and would sell them for as much as he could get. (Laughter.) He would be surprised if they were valued at Rs. 35,000 or Rs. 40,000. Witness had lately been to Hyderabad with jewellery worth ten or twelve lakhs of rupees. He had declared its value at that amount.

Re-examined by Mr. Lang: It was the practice to value jewellery without taking it out of its setting.

To the Judge: If a receipt stated that, at the end of three months, the owner was to get back his jewels, and if the jewels were not returned in that time, the owner could not claim the price agreed upon unless it was stated in the receipt that he would be entitled to the price.

Ruttonji Sorabji, a clerk in the Chartered Bank, said a case of jewellery was received by the Bank from the defendant, which remained there till the 3rd July, and was then taken away. It was received under a sealed cover, and the Bank could not know what the contents were.

Mr. Lang said he had to call one more witness, Mr. Proctor, who was ill; but would be called the next day or an affidavit produced.

Nanabhai Bapujee, head clerk in the Sirdar's agency office, said that, on the 23rd March last, he was asked by the Sirdar to count certain jewels, and did so. The Sirdar said he did not care to take the jewels, and would return them if not approved. Rs. 50,000 was entered as a nominal price, and Shumsoodin said so. Witness generally corroborated the Sirdar's statement.

Cross-examined by Mr. Starling: The conversation about the eight or ten days extra took place after the fair copy of the receipt had been made and brought up. The discussion about the two months took place after the draft was written. The Sirdar agreed to one and a-half months before the witness went down by his order to make a fair copy.

To Mr. Lang: The discussion about the eight or ten days was after the document had been taken down and signed.

Mr. Willis, recalled, said the last witness brought the receipt to him after it was signed. He was not specially asked to look through it. He did look through it.

At this stage the court adjourned until this (Tuesday) morning.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before SIR CHARLES FARRAN, Chief Justice, Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS, and Mr. JUSTICE CANDY.)

A SUIT AGAINST THE COLLECTOR OF BROACH.

BAI SHRI DARRIABA VS. THE COLLECTOR OF BROACH AND ANOTHER.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Jardine, who, differing in opinion from Mr. Justice Ranade, confirmed a decree of the Subordinate Judge of Surat in favour of the plaintiff.

It appeared that the plaintiff, Bai Darriaba, widow of Raisangjee Bharatsangjee, Thakore of Amode, sued Mr. Allen, the Collector of Broach, and the Mamlatdar of Jambusar to recover Rs. 5,000 as damages by reason of the tort committed by them. She alleged that her husband, at the time of his death, left a minor son, and the Collector of Broach ordered the Mamlatdar to make an inventory of the property left by the Thakore, and to take precautions for safe-guarding the interests of the minor. The Mamlatdar carried out the orders of the Collector by entering the plaintiff's house and making an inventory of all the goods and furniture, cash, and ornaments in the house belonging to herself as well as those belonging to her minor son, sealed up the articles, and compelled her to leave her own apartments and remove into another place. The defendants pleaded that, as the acts complained of by the plaintiff, were done by them in their official capacity, the suit should have been brought in the District Court, and not in the Subordinate Judge's court. The latter over-ruled the plea to the jurisdiction, and awarded plaintiff Rs. 500 as damages for the tortious act of the defendants. From this decree the Collector and the Mamlatdar appealed to the High Court. After hearing arguments, Mr. Justice Jardine agreed with the Subordinate Judge. Mr. Justice Ranade, however, held that the acts of the defendants, were done in their official capacity, and, therefore, the Subordinate Judge had no jurisdiction. Mr. Justice Jardine's opinion prevailed, and the decree was accordingly confirmed. The defendants appealed from it under the provisions of the Letters Patent of the High Court.

The Full Bench, having heard the arguments of counsel, have taken time to consider their judgment.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 3.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

401-95—Edgelow and G—Hajee Jackaria Haji Molidina and others vs Haji Alli Haji Hassam.
574-95—Bicknell, M and M—Mooljee Indurjee vs Bai Tai and another.
576-95—Payne, G and S—Pyladdas Shubkarn vs Surajmul Kalooram.
605-95—M H Khan—Mugoomull Mewaram and another vs Showandas Nowmull and others—Hiralal and M.
603-95—M H Khan—Gungaram Tricumdas vs Showandas Nowmull and others—Hiralal and M.
15-96—Craigie L and O—Narrondas Culliandas and others vs Dwarkadas Tribhowandas.
16-96—Bland and M—William Watson and another vs Henry T W Mann.
21-96—Malpubhai and J—Hirachand Nemchund and others vs Doshi Khemchund Zaver and another.
23-96—Thakurdas D and C—Surosh K R Cama vs Kassam ally Alliruza—M H Khan.
38-96—Balcrishna V N K—Partiraj Sawa and others vs Babu Maya alias Bhagwatipersad.
82-96—Daphtory and F—Kastur Harnath and others vs Meghasham Yesoba—Mathubhai and J.
86-96—Payne G and S—Magga Mana and others vs Karadi Lingoo and another.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

51-95—In person—Dinanath Yeshwantrao vs Purshotum Purmanund and others—Tyabjee D and Co—Part heard.
7-96—Ibrahim Oosman vs Fatma—Hiralal and M.

Postponed Long Causes.

283-95—Ardeshir H and D—Goolabchand Moonalal and others vs Sirdar Dilar Jung Bahadhur—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.
463-95—Bhaishunker and K—Rajujee Babajee and another vs Lingajee Mankoji and others—K J Mantri and J Peace.
426-91—Chitnis M and M—Chunilal Chotalal and others vs Bhookhandas Bhagtidas and another—Tyabjee D and Co.
207-95—Daphtory and F—Tolaram Tilloomal vs Jumnadas Versimal.

Defended New Long Causes.

581-95—Crawford B and Co—Ezekiel David Hayum and another vs Gabriel Isaac She Kury and another—Ardeshir H and D.
26-96—Brown and M—Purshotamdas Tribhowandas vs Purshotamdas Mangaldas Nathoobhai—Nanu and H.

For Hearing Exceptions to Commissioner's Report.

410-411-68—Craigie, L and O—Hurrivulabhdas Culliandas vs Ootumchund Maneckjee—Bhaishunker and K and Dikshit and D.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report

14-95—Thackordas, D and C—Chabildas Laloobhoy vs Venayek Ramchundra L and others—Crawford B and Co, M H Khan, and Brown and M.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Cause.

517-95—Little N and B—Moroba Ramcrushna and another vs Luxumon Nana Patel—Khunderao and S—Part heard.
F A Little for Government—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act 1 of 1894 and Government and Goverdhandas Khimjee—Craigie L and O, and Crawford, B and Co.

Postponed Long Causes.

337-95—Tyabjee D and Co—Mahomedally Dawoodjee vs Madar Janu Gawlee and others—Shamrao P.
444-95—R N Motabhoy—Doongersey Nathu vs Walbai and another—In person.
147-11-146-95—Ardesir H and D (for pauper)—Michael Anderson vs T J Walsh and others—Bicknell M and M.
417-95—Payne G and S—Narsoo Saiboo vs Narrotumdas Vanarsidas—In person.
321-94—M H Khan—Mahomed Yusoof bin Goolam Habib Mukri and others vs Mahomed Esmail bin Hajee Gulamhusein Dewjee and another—Janardhan and A.
241-95—Craigie L and O—Thomas Alfred Bulkley and another vs P C H Snow and others—Crawford B and Co.

MR. ANDREW LANG discourses skittishly on the subject of "Widows" in the *Morning*, and incidently gives his explanation of the misogynistic attitude of most biographers:—"Inheriting her husband's papers, the widow sometimes publishes them indiscriminately and indiscreetly. More probably she declines to allow any mortal even to look at them (if of biographical interest), and then sells them, *en masse*, to a rag-man; or her daughters sell them in total ignorance of their nature and value. Sometimes the womankind of the deceased hero burn everything indiscriminately at sight, as a maiden aunt (name unknown) burned all Sir Walter Scott's letters to his friend Erskine." This literary Suttee is, in Mr. Lang's opinion, almost as reprehensible as the self-immolation of the Indian widow.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a botton." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all hains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

BOLLINGER CHAMPAGNE as supplied by Special Appointment to H. M. the Queen and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. The 1892 Vintage is the finest of the Century.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Ticee, will sail to-day for Karachee, via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo, Dr Dixon, and 67 deck passengers.

THE s s Birdoswald, 1,921 tons, Captain James Pearn, arrived in harbour yesterday from Blyth (30th January), with a cargo of 3,967 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham & Co.

THE s s Baron Glamis, 1,556 tons, Captain James Peat, which arrived in harbour on the 29th ultimo from Moulmein (20th Feb.) brought a cargo of timber and rice. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Company.

THE Hall Line s s Kirby Hall, 1,733 tons, Captain C R Brown, will sail to-day for Genoa and Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs R J Carruthers and the Hon'ble Mr Reginald Walsh.

THE Wilson Line s s Lorenzo, 2,031 tons, Captain B H Rogers, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull (1st February) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Dickson and five children, Mr Biscoe, and Mr Clarke.

THE Anchor Line s s Australia, 2,321 tons, Captain Henry Tait, which arrived in harbour on the 29th ultimo from Manchester, via Liverpool, brought a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A Graham and Co.

THE s s Ettrickdale, 2,468 tons, Captain J R Stewart, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport (1st February), with a cargo of 5,023 tons of coals and 185 tons coke, Mr H Thomas, and Mr F Blair as passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE s s Jubeda, 1,711 tons, Captain J F Tyndal, which arrived in harbour on the 1st March from Mauritius (10th February) via Karachee, with a general cargo, Mr A Williams and Mr H Bishop as cabin and 15 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr Hajee C Joosub.

THE Anchor Line s s Persia, 2,330 tons, Captain P Hutchinson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow (21st January) via Liverpool, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Surg.-Col. Cooke, Mrs Cooke and infant, Miss Cooke, Mr J McDonald, Mrs Barlow and child and two deck. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—MARCH 2.

Shd	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
	PRINCE'S DOCK.					
A	Ormidale	2304	Butler	Liverpool	5-3	W & A Graham
B	Chelydra	1797	Dobson	Cochin	3-3	K Nixon
C	Hoseinee	993	Hughes	R S Ports	3-3	B & P S N Co
D	Australia	2241	Tait	Not fixed		W & A Graham & Co
H & J	Ehrenfels	1728	Ziegenmeyer	Hamburg		Glade & Co
K	Strathness	2595	Durdin	Dunkirk	9-3	W & A Graham
L	Assyria	970		Not fixed		M Mackenzie
P	Bedouin	2245	Godwin	Genoa		K Nixon
Q	Grosvenor	516	Brebner	Mauritius	5-3	H S Sidick
	HARBOUR WALL.					
	Brahmani	524	Budroo	Mangalore	2-3	Shepherd & Co
	Ponani	552	Fakeera	Bhownugger	3-3	Do.
	Bahaduri	829	Fairweather	Kurrachee	3-3	Do.
	VICTORIA DOCK.					
1	Emir	2620	Robson	Dunkirk	9-3	K Nixon & Co
3	V Florio	1851	Mautrio	Genoa	5-3	C Barboro
4	Bisagno	1499	Dodero	China	8-3	C Barboro
5	Pekin	2134	Japan	China	Not fixed	P & O Co
6	Peshawur	2237	Cole	China	5-3	P & O Co
7	Jubeda	1711	Tyndal	Mauritius	Not fixed	H C Joosub
8	Gisela	2643	Mitis	Trieste	7-3	A Lloyds
9	Samoa	4507	Hansford	Antwerp	2-3	K Nixon & Co
10	Miike Maru	2053	Brown	Japan	7-3	Tata & Sons
12	Idar	2595	Jennings	Antwerp	3-3	E Bates & Co
14	Kerby Hall	1698	Brown	Liverpool	2-3	E Bates & Co
15	B Ardrossan	1825	Macneil	Not fixed		Muir and Co
16	Sultan	1775	Collen	Jeddah	3-3	V Ebrahim & Co
18	Juba	134	Pidcock	Zanzibar		M Mackenzie

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·5s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Birdoswald (s)	Pearn	Blyth, Jan 30.
	Ettrickdale (s)	Stewart	Newport, Feb 1.
	Lorenzo (s)	Rogers	Hull, Feb 1.
	Persia (s)	Hutchinson	Glasgow, Jan 28.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
2	R. I. M. S. Warran Hastings	Barwick	Karachi.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Dwarka, Tice, for Karachi, &c.
„ Kirby Hall, Brown, for Genoa and Liverpool.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Pekin, for China, &c.
„ Australia, for Marseilles and Liverpool.
„ Caledonia, for Marseilles.
„ Gisela, for Karachi, Trieste, &c.
„ Jubeda, for Mauritius.
„ Fultala, for Calcutta, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 2.

FROM LONDON.

Shannon s—56 bales old newspapers, S K R Cama and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Baria s—13 cases glass, Noel Richards.

FROM HAMBURG.

Rheinfels s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Drachenfels s—2 cases medicine, V Bhica and Co.
Europa s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dajibhoy Dadabhoy.
Stolzenfels s—6 hogsheads methylated spirit, Phillips and Co.

FROM BREMEN.

Bhopal s—25 cases beer, Phipson and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

V Florio s—14 cases preserves, &c, Eugine Meiffre; 75 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—8 cases soap, Ebrahim Esmail; 10 cases writing paper, Framjee Ardeshir Daver and Sons; 25 bottles quick silver, Ruttonjee Jewraj; 5 cases soap, &c, Hajee Tar Mahomed Dada; 21 cases soap, Mahomed Hajee Gunee.

FROM VENICE.

Sutlej s—30 cases condensed milk, E Spinner and Co; 22 cases glass beads, A H Karimbhoy.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 1.

Fooks, Surgn Major, Bo, I M S, on duty with Field Hospital Mombasa, from Ahmedabad.
Fixott, Major, Bo, Ordnance Dept, on leave, from Kirkee.
Abbey, Lt, 7th Bo Lancers, from leave, from Japan.
Trace, Lt, 5th Bo L I, from furlough, from England.
Swinton, Surgn Capt, Bo, I M S, on leave, from Poona.
Alexander, Lt, 3rd Bo Cavalry, from leave, from England.
Burlton-Bennett, Lt Col, Bo Comt, from leave, from England.
Davidson, Major, Bo, R E, from furlough, from England.
Hughes, Col, Bo, S C, on leave.
Heastey, Lt, Burma, 2nd R I Fus, from leave, from England.
Wake, Capt, Burma, R I Fus, on promotion, from England.
Hancox, Capt, Burma, R I Fus, from leave, from England.
Dobeis, Lt, Bengal, R W Fus, on leave, from Jhansi.
Wallers, Lt, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Quetta.
Chatterton, Capt, Bengal, 42nd Gurkha Rifles, on furlough from England.
Codrington, Lt, Punjab, 11th Hussars, on leave, from Sialkote.
Phillipps, Capt, Punjab, 5th Gurkha Rifles, from Staff College from Abbottabad.

MARCH 2.

Melliss, Capt, Bo, 9th Bo I, on duty with 24th Bo Infy, from Ahmednagar.
Hudson, Surgn Capt, Bo, I M S, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 1.

Leslie, Capt, Bo, 2nd Grenadiers, on leave, to Poona.
Melliss, Capt, Bo, 9th Bo I, to join to 24th B I, to Karachi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1896.

1 The following Government Resolutions dated 26 February 1896 are published for information:—No. 918. Major E. F. Nicholson, Bo Vol Rifles, is granted 11 months' leave out of India from the 7th March 1896.

No 935.—Lieut R A A Jenkins 1st Battalion, Queens, Royal West Surrey Volunteer Regiment, and attached to the Bombay Vol. Rifles, is granted leave out of India for 6 months from the 22nd February 1896.

2 During the remainder of the season "Company" Drill at which members of all Adult Companies are invited to attend will be held on Tuesdays at 6-30 a.m. and on Thursdays at 5-30 p.m. on the ground in rear of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital opposite Head-quarters.

Dress:—Any.

3 The attendance of the Proficiency class at Head-quarters on Wednesdays will be discontinued.

4 From to-day the Proficiency class will undergo practical instruction and candidates are requested to attend the "combind" Company drills referred to in Regimental No. 2.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1896.

1 There will be 10in. R M L Gun Drill at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head-quarters to-day and Thursday at 5-30 p.m. The Proficiency class will meet at the Fort Head-quarters to-day at 8-30 p.m. and at both Head-quarters on Thursday at 8-30 p.m.

2. There will be class firing at Cooria on Friday morning. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. and Byculla 19 minutes later.

3 The undermentioned having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from the dates specified against their names:—No. 499 Gunner A L H Rhennis from the 25th February, 1896, and posted to No. 2 Subdivision No. 2 Company, No. 500, Gunner A J Buncher from the 27th February 1896 and posted to No. 4 Subdivision No. 2 Company.

4 The competing squads will parade on Saturday next the 7th instant for the Wheel Cup Competition at "Scandal Point" south end of Mahaluxmi at 4-15 p.m. The remainder of Corps the will parade at the same place and time for 10in R M L and 6 in. B L Gun drill.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent, and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

FEATHER PILLOWS, made from best English Feathers, Chemically purified. All sizes kept in Stock by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LD., 18, Marine Street. Also DOWN QUILTS and CUSHIONS, and BRAIDED WIRE PILLOWS.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable Rates from BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

PRESENTS, suitable for Weddings, Birthdays and Xmas. Claret Jugs, Biscuit Boxes, Gongs, Egg Services, Wine Pitchers, etc.—R. DITMAR, 69, Esplanade Road.

CHEAP and RELIABLE WATCHES.—Send for our New Special Watch Price List, just Ready. Watches from Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 110. WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW and Co., Hornby Road.

BICYCLES.—Semi-racers, 28″ Wheels, 1¼″ Cushion Tyres, Tangent Spokes, Ratrap Pedals, Ball-bearing throughout, Rs. 210.—PRIEST & Co., 5 Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a large BASEMENT SPACE, about 80 feet by 25, for storing, with good light, and large entrance; supply of water necessary; low rent; [illegible] locality preferred. Apply to "Box No. 77," care of this Office.

SPECIAL BRANDS of Messrs. Oakes & Co.'s well-known CIGARS—Ideals, per Box of 25, Rs. 3-4; Gymkhana, per Box of 50, Rs. 5-4; Empires, per Box of 50, Rs. 4; Beresford, per Box of 50, Rs. 3-4; and Mosquitos, per Box of 100, Rs. 5. Agents:—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Cigar Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PANCHGANI.—TO LET, for the Hot Season, several Furnished Houses. For particulars apply to J. J. AIKIN.

LANOWLI.—TO LET, two-storeyed, WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE, Eight Rooms, for the hot weather. Apply "ZETA," care of this Office.

INDIAN ART WARES, for SALE at the REAY ART WORKSHOPS, near the Crawford Markets, Show-room, open daily.

"BOLLINGER" CHAMPAGNE as supplied by Special Appointment to H. M. the QUEEN and H. R. H. the PRINCE of WALES. The 1892 Vintage is the finest of the Century.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

URO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road. Specialist's Hours 5 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on application.

GYMKHANA HOTEL.—BILLIARD ROOM now OPEN. The Hotel will OPEN on WEDNESDAY, 4th instant.

TAYLOR'S FAMILY HOTEL—Near Byculla Railway Station—One of the Best in Bombay.—First-class Table. Best of wines and spirits supplied. Complete suites of apartments, airy and comfortable. For Terms Apply to the MANAGER.

MATHERAN, RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran.—Is the most comfortable and by far the best situated Hotel in Matheran. The Gymkhana, the Church and other places are close by. The Rooms are bright, airy, commodious and open to westerly breeze. Terms moderate.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Myself and Son stayed at the Alexandra Hotel for fourteen days, and during that time we found the Hotel a home. The Proprietor is obliging, same the servants, the accommodation good. Food very good, and terms moderate. I shall always be happy to recommend this Hotel to my friends and acquaintances.—M. THOMAS, Ajmere.

THE favourite of Princes or peasants, rich or poor Families or working class in the world renowned SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, which is now to be seen in every Village in India and is to be had in whole of India from North to South and East to West. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as Singer, the sole manufacturers for Singer's Sewing Machines.

MANILLA CIGARS.—Per Box of 100, Rs. 5-12, 3-12, 3-8, and 3-1, less 25 per cent. Discount. The only Importers. PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DOG-CART (with removable hood) by Stephens, Lamps, Set brown leather Harness. Price Rs. 350. Apply "O," care of this Office.

PANDORA SHOEING FORGE, Near Parsi Dharamsala—Every kind of SHOEING by Farriers.—BALLA LUXUMAN and ANWARKHAN, Certified by Major Mills, Bombay, and Charles Steel, Poona.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MADAME LENZ, Professor of Languages, from Paris, wishes to give LESSONS in French, German, English, Spanish, and Italian, under a short and practical method, either at Pupil's or own residence. Terms on application. An Evening Class from 9 to 10 P.M. (Rs. 5 per month). Highest References. Apply to "N. B.," care of this Office.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

DO DOCTORS DISAGREE?—In some cases they do. But the result derived by administering BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE in cases of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers and Influenza, has proved that the Medical Profession has arrived at only one verdict, and that is they have to find the first case that has not been benefited by the use of either of them as Numerous Testimonials will testify. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture possess the all-important advantage over other Febrifuges that they may be administered when fever is on. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP and Co.; TREACHER & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; BEYNON & Co; and DANTRA & Co, at Re. 1.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

CYCLES 1896 Patterns—A single Machine at full Wholesale Price. MANUFACTURERS' EXCHANGE, 45, Apollo Street, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE, Re. 1-8. Postage Anna 1.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; in the Mofussil, postage extra.

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MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS' STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF HOUSES Nos. 665 to 669 and 671-673, situated at Dongri Street, opposite the Dongri Market. Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell for removal by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 4 p. m., on the premises, the whole of the materials of the said houses.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1896.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

THE Sixth and last of a Series of SIX LECTURES, being the Wilson Philological Lectures for the year 1895-96, will be DELIVERED in the University Library Room (Library Building), on TUESDAY, the 3rd March, 1896, at 5-15 P. M.

SUBJECT:—Arabic and the Literature in which it is Embodied.

LECTURER:—R. FARAGE, Esquire.
The Lectures are open to the Public.

By Order,
D. MacDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1896.

DR. U. L. DESAI, B.S., M.B., Vict., England, M.D. Belge,
SPECIALIST ON DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.

TREATS all forms of Mental Diseases, (Madness, &c.) Epilepsy, Vertigo, Insomnia, (sleeplessness), Hysteria, Chorea, and Paralysis of Cerebral or Spinal Origin.

Hours of Consultation, from 1 to 5 p.m., at 15, Apollo Street
Residence: Sagar Mehel, No. 3, Walkeshwar Road.

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CELEBRATED PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of DR. MENIST'S, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

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One new English-built Half C. Spring CANOE-LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new English-built Half C. Spring Light Victoria with front seat, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new double-seated, circular-fronted, side-light BROUGHAM, with Rubber-tyres, suitable for one or pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.

Second-hand LADAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers. HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest Designs for SALE or HIRE, and also Made to Order.

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GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0.
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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PENSION VILLA FRANK
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 2.

WE have no telegraphic news through Reuter later than that under Saturday's date, already referred to, calling for notice in this column; and, owing to the absence of some figures from the last New York telegram we are unable to give our usual weekly comparative Statement.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	19,299
„ „ Branches	Inc.	„	5,50,723
Other „	Dec.	„	20,42,279
Government Securities	Inc.	„	1,481
Other Authorized „			Unchanged.
Loans on Govt. Securities	Inc.	„	5,76,708
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.	„	2,94,389
Balances with other Banks	„	„	34,400
Cash	„	„	19,05,459

Money remained scarce, and the demand for accommodation good during the week coverd by the Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank issued to-day; but the only item in the Return showing a considerable change from the statement disclosed in the week preceding in Private Deposits, from which there had been withdrawals to the extent of some 20½ lakhs compared with an increase of 15¾ lakhs on the last occasion. The other movement has consisted of a much less smaller addition to Loans than shown in the previous Return, and a rather less decrease in Bills Discounted, the increase in trade requirements now shown being 23¼ lakhs, and the falling off in the Cash Balance about 19 lakhs, at 103 lakhs, the Balance having been helped by an increase of 5¼ lakhs in Government Deposits at the Bank's head office.

COTTON has been steady here to-day, at a decline of Re. 1 per candy with but little business passing, but more for shippers than for the mills. The former are credited with 1,000 bales, made up of 600 Bengal, at Rs. 145; 200 Barsee, at Rs. 186; and 100 each of Khangaum, at Re. 171; and Akola, at Rs. 172 per candy; while the Mills have taken only 500 Dharwar, at Rs. 197 per candy.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	8,538	bales.
Wheat	35,082	cwts.
Linseed	31,780	„
Rapeseed	3,331	„
Gingellyseed	17,225	„
Groundnuts	6,698	„
Castorseed	3,284	„
Rice	8,084	„

WHEAT has been quiet in tone to-day and only a small business has been reported. Prices have declined 1 to 3 annas per cwt., and we now quote as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 4-12-0	per cwt.
Do do. 85 „	„ 4-11-0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	„ 4-11-0	„
Red Delhi	„ 4-10-0	„
Hard Yellow	„ 4-6-6	„
Red Ahmedabad	„ 4-9-6	„
Hard Red	„ 3-10-6	„

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent by exporters, the tone of the market having been steady. *Linseed* has advanced one anna per cwt. to the following quotations, but other kinds are unchanged in value.

Linseed	Rs. 6 6 0 to	Rs. 6 8 0	per cwt
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	„ 7 5 0 to	„ 7 6 0	„
Do. do Cawnpore	„ 6 15 0		„
Do. Red do.	„ 5 5 0 to	„ 6 9 0	„
Gingelly, White	„ 41 0 0 to	„ 42 0 0	„
Do. Mixed	„ 38 0 0 to	„ 39 0 0	„

FREIGHTS remain quiet in tone with very little business doing and with only few takers of tonnage even at lower rates.

EXCHANGE.—On the Banks reopening this morning after the native holiday, rates were quoted at 1s. 1 21-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 25-32d. for three months' sight Credits. The latter have been scarce, and but few Bills have been reported to have changed hands. Bank Telegraphic improved to 1s. 1 11-16d., at which a moderate amount was reported; but the business reported either way has been very limited, the market closing as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 11-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 11-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 23-32d.	„
Credits 3 do.	1s. 2 25-32 to 13-16d.	„
Francs 3 do.	1·55⅝ to 1·56	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER was steady during the greater past of the day at 107 3-16 for Money and 107⅜ for the Account at the end of this month; but at the close rates left off at a decline of ⅛d. from these quotations.

SHARES have been very quiet since the re-opening of the market this day after the native holidays. Quotations generally are steady and unchanged, the only alterations in our list this evening being the following, an advance of Rs. 15, in Maneckjee Petit; of Rs. 10, in Western India; of Rs. 5 each, in Lukhmidass and New Great Eastern.

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th February, 1896 on 115·10 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,500	17,800	50	21,350
Or per mile of Railway	30	155	.....	185
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	15,700	80,000	130	95,830
Total for 6 weeks	19,200	97,800	180	1,17,180
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,976	17,660	32	20,668
Per mile of Ry. do.	26	153	....	179
Total to corresponding date do.	13,711	1,13,239	604	1,30,604

Increase for the week ... Rs. 682
Decrease to date ... „ 13 424

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th February 1896, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,14,000	2,37,000	4,000	3,55,000
Or per mile of Railway	247	514	9	770
For previous 5 weeks of half-year.	4,88,000	10,41,000	18,000	15,47,000
Total for weeks	6,02,000	12,78,000	22,000	19,02,000
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,08,208	2,63,677	1,741	3,73,626
Per mile of Ry do.	234	572	4	810
Total to corresponding date do.	5,84,203	13,23,391	17,450	19,25,044

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 18,626
Ditto to date ... „ 3,044

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways. Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8t February 1896, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,38,000	3,05,000	4,000	4,47,000
Or per mile of Railway	83	182	2	267
For previous 5 weeks of half-year.	6,12,000	13,10,000	18,000	19,40,000
Total for 6 weeks	7,50,000	16,15,000	22,000	23,87,000
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,40 471	4,58,033	4,515	6,03,019
Per mile of Ry do.	84	273	3	360
Total to corresponding date do.	7,58,416	24,03,242	28,399	31,90,057

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 1,56,019
Ditto to date ... „ 8,03,067

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CADELL—February 28, at Allahabad, the wife of Alan Cadell, C S, of a daughter.

HEWETT—February 22, at Ranikhet, the wife of Major W Hewett, I S C, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1896.

WITH the exception of one or two points reserved for future consideration the rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the local Legislative Council, as revised by the Select Committee, have been adopted practically without alteration by the Council. The Committee was an exceptionally strong one, consisting of ten members, including Mr. Birdwood, the Judicial member of Council; the Advocate-General, the Legal Remembrancer, and two non-official members connected with the legal profession. Cynics might suppose that with such an array of legal talent engaged upon the re-casting of the rules they would emerge from the process with their meaning considerably obscured by legal phraseology. But the Select Committee seem to have been actuated by the laudable desire to make the rules of debate as plain and simple as possible, so much so indeed that Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta, in the course of the debate last week, deprecated Mr. Daji Abaji Khare's citation of the rules of the University Senate on the ground that they are very intricate. The Committee compared the old rules with those recently adopted by the Madras, Bengal and the North-West Provinces legislatures, and revised them in the light of this comparison. Although various amendments were proposed when the rules came before the Legislative Council, no important change was made in them, the only alteration of any moment being in the rule that permits of a member speaking by way of explanation if he has been misunderstood by a subsequent speaker. This was so altered as to make it quite clear that the privilege related to the current debate, or a previous debate bearing on the same subject. Mr. Setalvad not content with the negative character of the rule in question—which provides that no member shall speak more than once, except by special permission of the President in explanation of anything said by him—desired the insertion of an express provision to this effect in affirmative form. But such a duplication of rule to safeguard a right which exists in every properly constituted assembly cannot be regarded as necessary, except on the supposition that the day may come when a President of the Council will be so biassed as to refuse to allow a member who has been misunderstood to make an explanation. It is, however, one thing to explain a misinterpreted remark; it is quite another to explain away to meet the exigencies of debate something that has been really said; and, therefore, we think the Council was well-advised not to adopt a regulation which might have been used as a handle for so doing.

The rules have been re-arranged under suitable headings, and the preliminary definitions have been carefully extended. Under the old regulations, while it was incumbent on the Secretary to furnish a list of business to be brought forward to all members before a meeting is held, there was no express provision for the date and hour of a meeting to be fixed by the President to be notified either to the public or to members, but this strange omission has now been rectified. In order to guard against obstructive tactics it is provided that if a motion for the adjournment of any business or for its reference to a Select Committee moved by a private member has been rejected, no similar motion can be put at the same meeting except by the President. But while the alterations add this and certain other privileges to those already possessed by the President, they expressly provide that he shall rise when he addresses the Council, in the same way as an ordinary member. The Speaker of the House of Commons can retain his seat when addressing the House, but the cases are not parallel since the First Commoner's duty is simply to maintain the order and dignity of the House, while the Presidents of the Indian Councils not only do this, but answer questions on administrative matters and take part in debates. Provision is now made for the first time for a purely verbal amendment of motion to be moved at any time during the discussion of the motion, without previous notice. Both Mr. Setalvad and Mr. Khare were desirous that a date should be specified for the agenda paper to be forwarded to members some days in advance. Mr. Birdwood showed the practical difficulties which stood in the way of the adoption of this proposal—difficulties which were illustrated a few minutes later when the same honourable gentleman desired to narrow down the notice required from private members of the title and objects of bills they desire to introduce. It transpired, however, that honourable members do suffer under a disadvantage by not receiving the agenda paper in sufficient time to give the required notice of amendments to bills to be considered. The question of meeting this difficulty has been reserved for future consideration. The most simple solution would seem to be for the Secretary to inform members, when notifying to them the date and hour of meeting, what bills are to be brought forward. If this was done, it would matter little whether the full agenda paper was sent to members three days or one day only in advance.

The regulation which describes the order of business at Council meetings omits a provision made in the existing rule, which is never acted upon, namely, that "new members shall be sworn in or take the necessary affirmations." Another alteration extends the period between the publication and despatch to members of the Report of a Select Committee on a Bill, and its subsequent consideration from seven clear days to fifteen—a provision which makes it less likely than ever that the Council will lose the reputation referred to the other day by Mr. Nugent of "not legislating in a hurry." The supposition that Native gentlemen unacquainted with the English language are likely to be elected to the Council becomes more unlikely year by year, and hence it is that the revised rules leave out the provision contained in the old ones giving to any non-English-speaking member the right to require explanations of any reports of Select Committees from the Oriental Translator to Government, "who shall be bound to furnish the same." On the whole, it may be said that the rules have been considerably simplified and improved by the revision they have undergone. They are not like the ancient laws of the Medes and Persians, for every one of them is liable to suspension at the instance of the President. This privilege has been very freely resorted to in connection with recent legislation in the Viceroy's Council, but it is not likely to be often required in the local Council, where legislation affecting powerful interests at home is so rare that India Office mandates are almost unknown.

A LITTLE more than two months ago the United States Senate did its best to force a serious quarrel on Great Britain in regard to the Venezuelan boundary dispute; it has now with a great deal more justification roused the ire of the Spanish people by passing a strong and hasty resolution concerning the Cuban insurrection. The rebellion in Cuba has lasted a long time, and its suppression has defied the best efforts of the mother country. General Martinez Campos, believed to be the ablest of Spanish generals, had on the island at the end of last year nearly a hundred thousand men, but so far from putting down the revolt he failed to inflict any crushing defeat upon his opponents. The crime of non-success so lowered Marshal Campos in the estimation of his countrymen that the Spanish Cabinet, yielding to public opinion, had to recall him towards the end of January last, and he has been succeeded by General Weyler. Before starting for Cuba, General Weyler declared that while he would suppress the rebellion with a strong hand he would consent to no acts of cruelty. This declaration seems to have been necessary, since the belief is pretty widespread that in putting down the last rising in Cuba he committed deeds of great barbarity. This evil reputation was indicated in a very practical manner in Cuba, by the hundreds of applications made for passports to leave the island as soon as ever the news of his appointment was received. Their past experience led the Cubans to believe that they could only avoid persecution by joining Gomez, the rebel leader, or by fleeing to the United States. The General could not have been on the island more than a few days, when members of the American Senate rose in their places on Friday to denounce him as a "butcher" and to complain of the barbarity of his acts. Nearly a month ago the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate agreed to report a resolution calling for the granting of belligerent rights to the Cuban rebels, and requesting President Cleveland to use his good offices with the Spanish Government to this end. But the Senate on Friday went far beyond this, and by an overwhelming majority passed a resolution recognising the insurgents as belligerents and requesting the President to invite Spain to recognise Cuban autonomy. But having recently burnt his fingers over the assumption of a Jingo attitude with England, President Cleveland was indisposed to try the experiment again, even with a comparatively insignificant Power; and on the ground that the Congress had been misled regarding facts in Cuba, he has declined to take action on the lines the assembly suggested. But although he takes this attitude, there is a great ebulition of wrath on the part of the Spanish nation at the resolution of the Senate. So great is the excitement prevailing in Madrid that the American legation is guarded, and Government have forbidden any demonstrations. The Spanish papers are discussing the probabilities of a war with the United States, and in the meantime another large army has been sent to re-inforce the troops in Cuba. The situation is serious, but it cannot be supposed that Spanish statesmen will so far yield to the excitement of the moment as to take any course calculated to lead to hostilities between Spain and the United States, simply because the Senate has passed an expression of opinion which President Cleveland as the head of the American nation has declined to endorse.

A SERVICE contemporary doubts if one volunteer in a thousand knew that the provision which has just been expunged from the Volunteer Act ever had a place there. And we agree with our contemporary in this opinion, for we have reason to know that several local volunteer officers were unaware of its existence, and marvelled that it ever formed part of the Volunteer Act. The expunged provision prevented the Governor-General from calling out the volunteers for actual military service in case of emergency. It was felt that the utility of the force was considerably minimised by the existence of such a clause, and in March last year Sir Henry Brackenbury introduced the Bill now passed for the purpose of empowering the Governor-General to call out the volunteers, when emergency requires, for actual military service. The measure also enables his Excellency to make rules for the payment and provision of supplies for them when so called out, and for the grant of pay, pensions, gratuities and allowance for them, and to apply such rules to volunteers called out by the civil power for the preservation of peace. There are two subsidiary measures compromised in the Act, the one extending the area within which the volunteers are liable to serve from four miles from their place of enrolment to the civil district or districts within which their corps is enrolled, and the other to empower Commanding Officers of volunteers to dismiss from their corps for certain specified causes any volunteer other than a commissioned officer. The measure before being referred to a Select Committee was submitted for opinion to the officers of every volunteer corps in the country, and the Bill, though changed in minor details, was passed through the Legislative Council last Thursday practically untouched. As a matter of fact, the new Act imposed no fresh burdens upon volunteers, though it undoubtedly increases their sphere of usefulness. The Indian Volunter Act is now on all fours with the English Volunteer Act. The volunteers cannot be called upon to serve across the frontier or to serve against a foreign enemy unless that enemy has actually invaded the district in which the corps is enrolled. It is unlikely that the volunteers will ever be called upon to turn out against a foreign enemy, but, as Sir H. Brackenbury urged on Thursday, the volunteers are a supplement to the European forces of the Crown, and must, therefore, in all respects be treated in the same way as the European forces to whom they are a supplement, and for that reason the further powers to provide pay and provision were sought. In the removal of the main clause, which the new measure effects, as its mover declared, the Council abolished a clause which must originally have been framed on a misapprehension of the feelings of the volunteers themselves and in total ignorance of the moral standard which should be maintained in every fighting force, and a clause which was a slur on the manhood and bravery of the force.

LORD DUNRAVEN'S name has been struck off the list of honorary members of the New York Yacht Club apparently because he has the courage of his convictions and maintains that the charges he brought against the Defender were true. The resolution asking for his resignation was brought up at the annual meeting of the Club on the 13th ult., and affirmed that upon an investigation made by the committee appointed by the Club on November 18, and participated in by Lord Dunraven and by counsel, it clearly appeared that the said charges were not only untrue in fact, but were wholly unwarranted and unsupported by any reasonable grounds for suspicion. Lord Dunraven having neither retracted the charges, nor offered an apology for making the same, Captain Cass Ledyard moved that "it is in the judgment of this Club manifestly improper that Lord Dunraven should continue to enjoy the privileges of honorary member therein, and it is, therefore, resolved that the secretary be instructed to inform Lord Dunraven that his resignation as honorary member of the New York Yacht Club is requested by the Club." Lord Dunraven was not likely to accept the words which the Yacht Club Committee sought to force him to. And we can quite understand his refusal to admit that his charges were untrue in fact and wholly unwarranted and unsupported by any reasonable grounds for suspicion. This was a far more sweeping admission that any man could make consistently with his self-respect. As Lord Dunraven had, however, made some communication on the subject to four of the members it was thought prudent to postpone voting on the subject until last Friday. It seems, however, that Lord Dunraven maintained his dignity and the truth of his allegations and declined to apologise, believing himself in the right—a belief which many people in the States uphold him in, notwithstanding the elaborate report of the special committee.

THE news from East Africa, which we publish elsewhere, explains the necessity for the despatch of Indian troops to the assistance of those already there. The 1st and 3rd Sikhs were engaged in the middle of January within a short distance of Mtwapa, whence they were carried by the British India steamer Kilwa during the night of the 17th January. Mharuko, the chief, who is leading the refractory tribesmen, showed himself to be no contemptible foe, and by his natives he gave the Sikhs a three days' march into the jungle, during which he harassed them without exposing his men to much danger. The behaviour of the Indian soldiers is said to have been nothing short of heroic, and when they arrived at their first camping ground not a soldier, porter or load was missing. Things were quiet for two or three days in the neighbourhood of Mombassa, but on the 21st January the tribesmen attacked Freretown in large numbers, using sections of telegraph-posts as artillery. Houses in the outskirts of the town were burnt. Captain Harrison with a force of Sikhs and Soudanese encountered the assailants, who were then three hundred strong, and repelled them—not, however until they had penetrated Freretown as far as the market place, and attacked the police station. Further trouble is apparently anticipated, and to strengthen the hands of Captain Harrison, who, with Captain Barratt, Lieutenants Scott and Dugmore, has borne the brunt of several engagements, the 24th Bombay Regiment has been despatched from Karachi.

HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUTENANT-GENERAL C. E. NAIRNE, C.B., Commanding the Forces, Bombay, will return to Bombay from Karachi by the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamship on Thursday, the 5th instant, and will leave for Poona on Saturday, the 7th idem, by night train. His Excellency's arrival and departure will be private. Two salutes of fifteen guns each will be fired on Thursday, the 5th instant, and on the 9th instant at sunrise, to announce the arrival and departure of his Excellency.

THE s. s. Ajmere, which was stranded against a rock off Bassein on the 14th June last, and which was subsequently sold by public auction, was brought in tow to Bombay by the tug Premier, on Sunday evening, for the purchaser, Mr. Issaji Tajbhoy.

UMRA KHAN, the Chief of Jandoul, who arrived here on the 13th ultimo, with thirty-two followers, leaves, to-day, for Jeddah on pilgrimage by the steamer Sultan, with eleven followers only. The others have returned to Afghanistan.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 8th February, 1896, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1895 of 215,651 maunds and Rs. 26,677 in the earnings.

THE contract of matrimony between Princess Henriette, eldest daughter of the Count of Flanders, and Prince Emmanuel of Orleans, Duke of Vendome, son of the Duke of Alençon, was signed, on Feb. 11, in Brussels, in the presence of M. Beernaert, President of the Chamber of Deputies. The wedding, which was celebrated at the Palace of the Court of Flanders in Brussels, on Feb. 12, was of a very brillant character.

PINI, the fencer, now champion of France, is (a Paris correspondent says) the hero of the hour there. He is a short, thick-set man, with arms extremely long for his size, and a chest said to be wide and deep enough for a man of six feet. The French, though so excitable, are admirable fencers when they try to be so. It is said that their superiority lies more in the eye than in the hand and arm. They have the visual sense more developed, perhaps, than any other people, and are extremely quick. Bertrand, the crack fencing-master of the Empire, had a European reputation. The Czar asked the Emperor to lend him Bertrand to teach at the Imperial School for Cadets. He and the Grand Dukes used to go to witness Bertrand's lessons. The Grand Duke Constantin, who went in for athletic sports, one day remarked that Bertrand's foil would be of little use in defending him against a strong man armed with a lance. "I should be happy and highly honoured were your Imperial Highness to try," said the fencing-master. The Grand Duke got on horseback, and, armed with a lance, came rushing upon Bertrand. The latter jumped aside, and, with a quick blow, cut the lance from the wooden handle. The Czar at once promoted him to his own Salle d'Armes, and practised often with him. Bertrand made a large fortune and returned to France to enjoy it.

SAM WELLER'S problem about the million-power double-magnifying optic, which could see through several doors and down a stair-case, is said to have been solved. An Italian professor has "gone one better" than Professor Rontgen's photography, and has invented an instrument by which the human eye can see right through solid objects. Professor Salvioni is even stated to have enabled persons with their own eyes, assisted by added rays of invisible light, to see the contents of a closed aluminium box. As the *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent remarks, this invention will not only revolutionise optics, but "considerably modify even certain social institutions." Presumably he refers to the accepted use of keyholes. The next invention will be a light-resisting door.

THERE is a moving appeal to newspaper men and other offensive persons in the New Haven *Register*. "Rudyard Kipling," it runs, "is a resident in the good old town of Battleboro, in the noble Green Mountain State. America possesses him, and the charm of Green Mountain scenery, the air of this great land of freedom, and the gentle persuasions of Mrs. Kipling are likely to make a thorough American of him if the American reporters will let him alone. Let us claim Kipling and make him poet laureate here, if necessary." Mr. Kipling, who does not love the interviewer, will no doubt be duly grateful.

THE Queen has approved the appointment of Viscount Curzon, M.P., to be Treasurer of her Majesty's Household, in the room of the Duke of Leeds, resigned. This appointment vacates Lord Curzon's seat, and he will have to seek re-election.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PRESIDENT KRUGER'S PROPOSED VISIT TO ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 2.

Nothing has yet been settled regarding President Kruger's proposed visit to England, and the negotiations continue.

TIMES' STATEMENT REGARDING THE TRANSVAAL.

The *Times* states that President Kruger asks that the Convention of 1884 be abrogated, and a Treaty of Commerce and Amity substituted. Great Britain would be recognised as the Paramount Power, and a guarantee given for the autonomy of the Transvaal, whilst the pre-emption of Delagoa Bay be conceded to the Transvaal.

President Kruger in the meantime is purchasing arms and importing Germans.

PUBLICATION OF LETTERS BY SIR JOHN WILLOUGHBY.

Sir John Willoughby has published letters which were exchanged on the battlefield at Krugersdorp, from which it appears that he demanded a safe conduct for the whole force on condition that he surrendered.

The Boer Commander agreed to spare the lives of the entire force if the expenses incurred through the calling out of the Boers were paid and the force gave up all their arms.

ITALY AND ABYSSINIA.

ROME, March 2.

A movement is on foot in Italy in favour of abandoning Kassala, and rumours are current that it is proposed to exchange Kassala for Zeila.

POPULAR EXCITEMENT AT MADRID.

MADRID, March 1.

Great popular excitement prevails here regarding the resolution passed by the American Senate.

The American legation is guarded, and the Government have forbidden any demonstrations.

The Spanish papers are discussing the probabilities of a war with America, and the advisability of arming privateers.

FRESH EXPEDITION UNDER ORDERS.

In the meantime a fresh expedition of twenty-five thousand men has been ordered to be ready to sail for Cuba, and a training squadron has also been ordered to be in readiness.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, March 2.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Ganges, with English mails of the 21st ultimo, left here, for Bombay, at 4 p.m., to-day, and the s. s. Himalaya, for Colombo and Australia, at 3 p.m.

THE LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, March 2.

The final tie in the Bengal Lawn Tennis Tournament between Messrs. A. P. Douglas and H. W. Davies was played, to-day, and resulted in an easy victory for the latter by three sets to love. Mr. Davies plays Mr. Fleming, the present holder of the championship, to-morrow.

THE ROYAL IRISH RIFLES.

POONA, March 2.

Eight officers and 296 men of the Royal Irish Rifles, with 61 followers, arrived at Poona station by the special troop train, at 6-10 a.m., to-day.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 29.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon left here this morning.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Azamor, from Singapore, arrived at Hongkong on the 1st instant.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Hiroshima Maru left Hongkong, for Singapore, on the 28th ultimo.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Feb. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 9-16

The Manchester market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	109 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes	120
3¼ per cent. Sterling Loan	103½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	65⅜
Bar Silver	31 3-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

March 2.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond British frontier between Wanshin and Kweichowfu.

With effect from to-day, Sunday, 1st March and until further orders the tariff per word on messages between India and Europe will be decreased to Rupees three and annas five half, Rupees six and annas ten via Suez or Teheran, five annas less via Turkey two annas a word to be added from offices in Burma. Press messages from India and Burma to United Kingdom reduced by one anna. Complete revised tariffs to all other places will shortly be issued and to be acted on from date of receipt. Rates decreased by one anna to Aden via Bombay, Penang via Madras, Singapore via Madras, and Tonquin via Madras decreased by two annas to Egypt via Suez, Hongkong via Madras, New South Wales via Madras, South and West Australia via Madras, Victoria via Madras, Tasmania and New Zealand via Madras, Manilla via Madras, Seychelles via Bombay, Canada (Cape Breton, etc.) via Teheran, Suez, New York, United States decreased by three annas, Shanghai via Madras, Cape Town via Bombay, Mauritius via Bombay, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Durban via Bombay, Queensland via Madras, Japan via Madras, and Canada (Columbia British, etc.)

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 2nd March, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	..	...	...
Teheran	2	2	29 p.m.	...	14
Suez	2	2	50 p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of 2nd March, 1896.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	26	—	1
" Karachi	...	10	—	1
" Madras	...	24	—	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, March 1.

10 a.m.	76·5

MONDAY, March 2.

6 a.m.	74·0
10 a.m.	80·5
2 p.m.	84·8
4 p.m.	82·8

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Feb. 14.

A NATION'S TRIBUTE.

With the watch-fires dimly burning in the armed camps of Europe, with arsenals echoing the clang of busy hammers, with dockyards full of bustle, with flying squadrons fully equipped and manned cleaving their way through the boundless deep—with all these warlike preparations going on for the maintenance of peace, it is fairly evident that we are just now passing through a period of unrest. At such a time it is soothing to turn to the proceedings which lately took place in the great West of England port, when the noble Duke of Beaufort presided over an assemblage of cricket enthusiasts who had foregathered to do homage to the greatest cricketer of this or any other age, W. G. Grace. Many moons have waxed and waned since the poet gave the world that pregnant thought, "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war." To-day it has passed into an axiom, and surely no better evidence of this has ever been supplied than that of the national testimonial to our giant of giants, our incomparable "W.G." No less a sum than nine thousand pounds is the Empire's tribute to the player above all others who has been responsible for the marvellous growth of the game in popularity. No single individual, it may confidently be asserted, has worked and achieved as he has in the cause of cricket, no player has accomplished a tithe of his labour in placing cricket first and foremost in our national outdoor games. Let us then award honour to whom honour is due. In briefly replying to the toast, "The health of Mr. W. G. Grace," it will have been noted that the champion paid an exceedingly warm tribute to his wife, without whose help, he declared, he should never have been so successful. There is a charming frankness about this admission that one cannot help admiring. Except in some few notable instances, it is so unusual for the wives of public men to receive a cheerful acknowledgment of their aid that the reference by Dr. Grace deserves passing notice. With the fierce rays of publicity beating around him day after day for months at a stretch it would be more than singular had our champion altogether escaped the buzzing of discordant critics, but W. G. Grace is something more than a Gloucestershire cricketer be it observed, he is England's champion, and as such will he be always regarded. Now and again, when the everlasting question of amateurism and professionalism crops up, one is led to put matters more bluntly than is always politic, and here I am bound to admit that I hold rather strong, if incorrect, views, but this will scarcely be denied by the most rabid stickler for proprieties, that Dr. W. G. Grace would never have been a quarter the force in helping along the glorious game had the authorities been stupid enough to beset his path with this or that restriction as to status. Eastern and Western Hemisphere alike have been fascinated and stirred to emulation by his wondrous powers, evidence of which will be forthcoming during the present season. I am aware that one of the strongest arguments now being used by those who desire the amateur and professional cyclists to compete together is that the system has long been in vogue in cricket; but, at the same time, it will be well to remember that neither one section nor the other have found cause for disagreement and that the M. C. C. have been quite content to let well alone. This handsome tribute of nine thousand pounds from the nation is quite sufficient to show that Dr. Grace lives as strongly to-day in the hearts of the people as he has done at any period during his lengthened career. It is not often that England and her Colonies are stirred in matters of this kind, but this Grace Testimonial only shows what can be done when the people have a favourite of their own. The last affair of this kind that I have any recollection of was the Turnerelli Wreath, that golden offering which the late Lord Beaconsfield felt compelled to decline, greatly, it is feared, to the chagrin of his ardent worshipper.

TRACY TURNERELLI.

But for the fact of his setting afloat the Golden Wreath project, it is extremely doubtful if this well-meaning but somewhat crotchetty gentleman would have achieved anything beyond a local reputation. True, he was posessed of indomitable energy, and no small share of this world's goods; his father had built up a splendid reputation as a sculptor in Russia, which the son sustained more or less brilliantly in after years. For some years during the early seventies my lot happened to be cast in the Midland Counties, and connected as I was then with newspaper work I saw something of the venerable-looking patriot, and must at once say that a more loveable old gentleman one could not meet. Day after day it was his custom to visit the editor of the journal upon which I was engaged, and scarcely a week went by without a lengthy epistle appearing from his pen upon one subject or another. He possessed a wonderful aptitude for composition, was easily stirred with the strongest emotions, and once roused nothing could quench the ardour of his attack or his defence. So eager indeed was he to urge his cause that he would often visit the newspaper office to see a printer's proof sheet in less than an hour after his letter had been handed in, thinking, maybe, that his personal corrections would hasten the publication of the paper. When the topic was of a particularly burning nature, he has been known to deliver the "copy" of his letters personally, follow its progress to the composing room, and wait until it was "clicked" together line by line by the compositor. On these occasions he would puff away vigorously at Russian cigarettes—I never saw him smoke a cigar or a pipe—and entertain our chiefs with the most interesting anecdotes of Russia. Those cigarettes had a fragrance such as I have never experienced before or since, and poor Turnerelli was never so pleased as when one complimented him upon his taste in tobacco. His constant companions in those days were his only daughter—a strikingly handsome girl—and a black retriever. Although his long grey locks and beard bore testimony to the ravages of Time, in other respects he had weathered Life's storms well, for he would walk about from morn to eve when not engaged in endeavouring to right the wrongs which vexed his soul. On the public platform as well as in the columns of the newspapers, he was never the one to spare himself or his foes, but as an orator it was more the matter than the manner that claimed attention, for in his emphatic moments—and these were frequent—his voice sank into a hoarse whisper. Of a severely pious nature, he had the utmost toleration for those whose creeds were other than his, and more than one memento of this broad-mindedness may be found in the little town where he spent the last years of his life. Kind, benevolent to the poor, he was universally respected by those who sought his aid, and few, it should be added, ever sought this in vain. His efforts on behalf of the National Tribute to the Earl of Beaconsfield were simply tremendous for a man of his extreme age, and although he had to put no inconsiderable sum to the amount collected from the English masses he gave from his purse ungrudgingly. As all the world now knows, the idea of a golden wreath was too much for the great Imperialist, and its refusal at the hands of Lord Beaconsfield's private secretary cut his worshipper to the quick. It is a good many years ago now, but I well remember the effect of the blow. It was a bitter, cruel disappointment, and would have driven many a younger man into obscurity. But once the pain of the moment had passed away, Tracy Turnerelli was at his desk again, and his stricken heart was laid bare to the country. He had too noble a nature to cherish resentment, but though he let his pen run riot on various political topics in after years, there is too much reason to fear that the old wound gave an occasional twinge of pain. With Tracy Turnerelli has passed away one of nature's noblemen—an unrelenting enemy of wrong-doing, a fearless fighter for what he deemed the right. Maybe his methods did not commend themselves to the matter-of-fact politician, but as one who saw something of the old patriot's every-day life I have felt a pleasure in jotting down these few recollections of the founder of the National Tribute to the Earl of Beaconsfield.

DEERFOOT'S RECORD.

The news of the death of the once celebrated Indian, Deerfoot, has once again brought into prominence his great feat of running eleven miles, 970 yards in an hour. It is quite 30 years since this was said to have been accomplished, and the strange thing about it is that with all our modern ideas of training for long distance events, and the number of really good men we have had since the days of the fleet-footed Indian, no one has been able to beat this record. Personally, I have no great faith in this marvellous record, inasmuch as Deerfoot was "run" over here in England in much the same way as other American star artists have been run. An average speed of slightly under 340 yards per minute for an hour, although it may not appear much at first sight, is a tremendous feat, and I for one should prefer the performances of any of our latter-day champions to that of the flat-footed Deerfoot. Perhaps it will not be amiss just now to point out that both Cummings and George have been within hail of this somewhat apocryphal feat of 11 miles, 970 yards in the hour. More than ten years ago Cummings ran ten miles at Lillie Bridge in 51 minutes, 6 3-5 seconds, which gives an average of something over five minutes per mile for ten miles. so that we may fairly assume that had the Scotchman ran out the hour we should have had fresh figures, well authenticated. W. G. George, too, once got very near Deerfoot's record, running eleven miles in 57mins. 9 3-5 secs., and though it looked any odds on him putting up a new record the effort had been too much, and the amateur champion—it was in 1884 he did this—just failed by a hundred yards or so. Besides this famous pair, I have often thought that if either S. Thomas or W. H. Morton had been specially trained and set going for this feat when they were at their best we might have had the satisfaction of seeing a record above suspicion. Mills and Lang were giants in those days, but fast as they undoubtedly were at a mile—and, by the way, that 4mins. 4¼ secs. for a downhill mile at Newmarket is not easily digested—they could not hold Deerfoot after five miles or so. It was not that he possessed exceptional sprinting powers, or even style (of which he had absolutely none), but he was a rare judge of pace, especially his own, and possessed wonderful stamina. Athletes of the coming generation might easily profit by following the methods of some of our old champions. In the heyday of his fame George was always worth watching, either in a scratch race or a handicap. Lap after lap have I timed him myself, and to find a man running quarter miles one after the other without varying a second in his time was something to astonish one. George did this regularly. Those who can recall the sensation Deerfoot caused in pedestrian circles some thirty years ago will doubtless have a vivid recollection of the tremendous wolf-skin covering be invariably adopted with his head gear of feathers. He had a singularly grave and intelligent countenance, wos not at all bad-looking, but his "form" on the path was little less than ungainly, his long, flat-footed stride comparing unfavourably with that of the graceful bound of most of his opponents. Just at present we appear to be deficient of really brilliant distance runners, but it will be a source of considerable satisfaction to me, as it will doubtless be to many others, when the man arrives to settle once and for all this vexed record of the departed Indians.

THE RUGBY UNION AND ITS CRITICS.

Greatly to the dissatisfaction of a considerable section of the football community in South Wales, and similarly to the complete disapproval of others outside the Principality, the famous pair of Welsh half-backs, Evan and "Di" James, have been reinstated by the Rugby Union, a course of procedure advocated in this column some time since. For this act of clemency I note several critics have belaboured the Rugby Union Committee in round terms—terms, in fact, which suggest a complete loss of the sense of proportion. For several years now the Union has been menaced and badgered almost beyond endurance—sometimes from apparently well-meaning friends from within, at others by agitators with more freedom and no responsibility. It is only a few years since the feud between England and Scotland was healed; since then there have been rumblings of discontent and half-suppressed mutiny; later we find a very considerable number of powerful clubs breaking away from the parent body, renouncing their allegiance in almost offensive terms, and settling themselves up in active hostility. During the whole of this trying period, with the canker of semi-professionalism eating its way into the vitals of out-door sport, the Committee of the Union have presented a stern, unbending front. Nailing their colours to the mast, they have won all along the line—the momentary success of the "broken time" movement notwithstanding—and to-day are as strong as ever they were in the eyes of all who cherish the purity of our pastimes. Indeed, the probability is that the Committee are stronger. Occupying an impregnable position, they have seen fit to remove the ban placed upon a couple of Swansea players, and have shown that if they are strong they can also be merciful. So far as the game itself is concerned, it would not have mattered two straws had the Jameses never played football again, but having been punished for their offence, the Union authorities have, in my opinion, acted wisely in showing consideration to the entreaties of the Welsh Union.

THE MAORIES.

Whilst penning the preceding paragraphs my mind has wandered involuntarily to the doings of the New Zealand band of football players who visited England some few years ago. We do not hear much of them now; nor do we get much gossip about the men who went out there under the guidance, if I remember aright, of Shaw and Shrewsbury. I suppose there are few who formed that team playing to-day; it was rather an ill-starred venture at the best, and England, besides losing poor Seddon, whose sad end was everywhere lamented, had to renounce many very capable football players. But it was that visit that brought the Maories over here. And what a rare team of players they were, too. The first time I saw them perform I came away with mixed feelings, for I had an uncomfortable feeling that the Rugby Union would have to interfere on account of their vigour. Hard and wiry as steel nails, they tackled and "downed" their men with a relentless determination which could not be mistaken, and our men had perforce to do much the same or go home defeated. This would never do, and so it came about that their matches—especially the earlier ones—were none too pleasant to gaze upon. By degrees, however, they got more style, and towards the finish of their tour were playing a really fine game. The Warbricks were both accomplished players, but the one young giant who made a lasting impression on my mind was "Smiler"—a sobriquet he deservedly earned by his Christian fortitude under trying conditions. This youthful Maori chief neither gave nor asked for quarter; he played at half-back, and those who would like to know how strong and hard he was may learn something from Lancashire and Yorkshire players. Applied in the same sense as the term was to Spofforth, he was a "demon."

There has been a rumour that the services of two senior officers of the Army Veterinary Department were to be extended beyond the limit prescribed by the Royal Warrant. The report, however, we are glad to say, had no foundation. We hold the strongest views as to the undesirability of extending the periods of service of departmental officers. There is nothing to be gained by the proceeding, and the injury done to juniors may be incalculable. The higher the rank an officer holds the more imperative it is that he should accept the situation in a proper spirit. His pension is secured to him, and if he is kept on he must block the way for others and force some perhaps out of the Service on reduced pensions. Such a state of things is intolerable in any department in which retirement is governed by an age disqualification. In war-time occasions might arise when it would be desirable in the public interest to grant extensions, but in periods of profound peace it is difficult to find any excuse for the favouring of influential seniors to the injury of the prospects of those serving under their authority. A Royal Warrant is a Royal Warrant, and its conditions ought to be respected. The more senior the officer the more imperative it is that he should not lend himself to any act which might be open to misconstruction or lower his dignity and authority.

Truth states that the Queen contemplates conferring a Dukedom upon Princess Beatrice, with remainder to her sons. It is considered probable if this intention is carried out, that the Princess will be created Duchess of Kent.

FIGHTING IN EAST AFRICA.

THE MOMBASA (INDIAN) CONTINGENT IN ACTION.

Tidings having been received of the enemy's presence within 10 miles of the capital, the Indian troops under Captain Barratt (1st Sikhs,) with Lieut. T. E. Scott (3rd Sikhs) 2nd in command, embarked at Mombasa on the s. s. Kilwa during the night of the 12th-13th Jan., and proceeded at daybreak to Mtwapa, where they were landed—not without determined opposition.

The enemy, evidently in considerable force, but carefully concealed, and—for the only time except at Ndolo Mountain (16th Aug.)—most skilfully handled, probably by Aziz, kept up a desultory fire on the disembarking troops, who however, quickly seized and occupied an almost impregnable position from which their opponents had retired without waiting to try conclusions at close quarters. Captain Barratt, whose dispositions, the carrying out of which was greatly facilitated by the coolness, quick intelligence, and rapidity in manœuvring under fire displayed by his able 2nd in command, could not have been improved upon either in conception or execution, held a line of cliff and beach some 300 yards in length, so as to retain communication with s.s. Kilwa as his base: throwing forward skirmishers and supports to repel the advance and silence the fire of the hostile semi-circle, a third of a mile in diameter, which completely enclosed him except in his rear. For the first time in the history of this Arab war, artillery—of a kind—improvised out of telegraph posts, was used against the Protectorate troops: it succeeded admirably in making a noise, but proved otherwise quite innocuous, though to outward seeming no bad imitation of the rocket tubes so much dreaded by the natives.

Nothing could have been more perfect than the conduct and the handling of the gallant Punjaubees: but though the engagement lasted (with brief intermissions) for no less than 8 hours, both sides availed themselves so cleverly of the facilities for concealment afforded by the jungle that the losses suffered by each were but remarkably slight. On the British side there were but 4 casualties, the enemy's loss being estimated at somewhere about a round dozen. Captain Barratt bivouacked at night-fall on the position he had seized; protecting it by a zereba so contrived that it could neither be seen into nor reached by musketry, and thus ensuring a quiet night.

The next day the troops set off for Bomani, whence it was hoped to compel the enemy to decisive action within a triangle of which Captain Harrisson's Soudanese, advancing from Ribe, and Mr. MacDougall's force from Takka ungu, would have formed the other two corners. However, the country was too rich in food supplies and too thickly covered, at intervals, with a screen of jungle which nothing but a captive balloon could have neutralised, for there to be much prospect of the success of this plan. As it was, a very serious disaster was narrowly averted; rapidity of movement and the admirable morale of the troops alone frustrating a most ingeniously concocted scheme for the total destruction of the column. The guides provided had been so effectually tampered with by conspirators among Mbaruko's too numerous smypathisers in Mombasa, that they led the force completely astray: landing it at midnight, after a most fatiguing and circuitous march, commenced at 11 a.m., in a waterless jungle, instead of at Bomani, the objective point. Here there was nothing for it but to lie down for a few hours rest (the men being tired out) without food or drink; a forced march at 3 a.m. just enabling them to save their lives by reaching a rich district, abounding in cocoanuts, mangoes, manioc, &c., with two unpoisoned wells, before the sun's heat became unbearable. Fortunately enough, the enemy had lost touch of the column after a feeble attempt to delay the advance on the 14th by the fire of his rearguard, close to Mtwapa; so that the retreat was effected without opposition. Suffering severely as men must suffer who have not only to go without water for some 36 hours but to spend much of that time, marching and counter-marching under the scorching sun of an African Midsummer, the demeanour of the Indian soldiers was nothing short of heroic. Not a sulky look was to be seen, not a muttered grumble heard as they struggled along, carefully watched by their indefatigable officers, ever ready with pocket flasks of spirit to moisten the parched lips of any poor fellow whose flagging steps showed that, with the best will in the world, he was on the point of succumbing. And so it came to pass that, on at last reaching the land of plenty, where they camped (without tents) under a huge, spreading mango tree, not a soldier, not a porter, not a load, was missing. Here advantage was taken of the resting time to convence a drumhead court-martial, with Lieut Scott as President and two native officers as members for the trial of one of the traitor guides. The man pleaded guilty, gave up the names of those who had instigated his treacherous proceedings, and was promptly sentenced to death. The sentence was duly approved and confirmed by Captain Barratt, but execution was deferred, in the hope that the example might be more effectual in the event of the sanction of the Authorities being obtained to its being carried out with the utmost possible publicity at Mombasa.

On the return march to Mtwapa, another considerable portion of this very large village, an outlying hamlet of which was destroyed by Mr. MacDougall in his famous October raid, was burned to the ground, having sheltered the enemy's rearguard on the 14th. Stores and porters were then sent back to Mombasa (by sea) and, through some misunderstanding in the carrying out of Captain Berratt's carefully detailed arrangements for the return of his force he had no option but to get his men across the creek, so called—nearly a mile wide—in such small dhows as were available; and, having first destroyed all the fishing gear belonging to this rebel port of entry, to march for Mombasa at nightfall on the 17th. Here again the lack of a guide led to unpleasant consequences and occasioned much unnecessary discomfort. After a long tramp in pitchy darkness over sharp coral with occasional duckings in pools of water, the troops were brought up all standing by at projecting promontory which could by no manner of means be negociated: and to escape the incoming tide, had to work through the belt of jungle fringing the shore to a bit of comparatively open ground; where, about 2 a.m. they lay down, cold, wet, and hungry, to wait for the down. Misled as usual, by the chance guides who alone could be picked up, and with no maps to assist them they made a long detour by Freretown, and got into Mombasa shortly before noon: fairly fagged out, but as cheerful and good-tempered as when they started for their week of rough experiences and manifold privations. The principal Medical Officer of the Protectorate, Dr. Machdonald, was most fortunately, as things turned out attached to the column, and worked unceasingly to promote the success of the expedition. His untiring exertions, his invaluable knowledge of the country and the language, and his vigorous methods of dealing with native followers when disposed to give trouble, were warmly appreciated by his temporary comrades, all of whom feel that they owe him no small debt of gratitude for the sacrifices he made on their behalf. Captain Dugmore (ret. pay 64th Regt.) having again volunteered for service, was given charge of the baggage and porters (200) in the management of whom he was ably seconded by the Native Officer commanding the rear guard. His son, Lieut. W. F. B. Radclyffe Dugmore, (99th Regt.) was attached to Captain Harrison's command, and assisted that officer in looking after the Maxim gun during the march to Ribe which formed part of the concerted plan of operations. Unfortunately there was no machine gun with Captain Barratt's force, or the enemy's loss would have been very much heavier. The experience gained on this occasion tends to strengthen the belief that, in this country small columns about 50 strong are far more handy and useful than larger bodies of troops.

Meantime the Protectorate may well be congratulated on the acquisition, in its Indian Contingent, of a body of troops second to none in the world. In physique, in 'morale,' in intelligence, and in reliability, as in discipline and behaviour in face of an enemy, it is barely possible that these grand soldiers might possibly be equalled: that they could never be excelled is a matter of absolute certainty.

THE REBELS AT FRERETOWN: DARING ATTACK.

About 4-30 a.m. on the 21st Jan., dwellers in Mombasa were suddenly awakened by the sharp rattle of musketry and the volleys which betokened the presence of a disciplined force on the defensive: with the occasional boom of the enemy's ingeniously contrived telegraph-post artillery. Looking out, the cloudy sky above Freretown was seen to be illumined by a rapid succession of vivid flashes, which soon paled before the glare of burning houses on the outskirts of the town.

Captain Harrison was soon on the spot with his Soudanese, closely followed by the Indian Contingent under Captain Barratt: but before their arrival the attack, which had at one time proved so far successful as to penetrate to the market and police station, had been repelled by some 30 askaris though their assailants could scarcely have been fewer than 300. However, these strong reinforcements did good service by pressing the enemy in his retreat. Besides wounded, he is known to have lost 6 killed, and may have carried off the corpses of others, while, strange to say, the 45 minutes heavy firing did no damage whatever to the defenders of Freretown.—"Zanzibar Gazette."

THE RISING IN EAST AFRICA.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Warren Hastings, under the command of Commander F. M. Barwick, sailed, yesterday evening, for Kurrachee, where she will embark the 24th Bombay Infantry for conveyance to Mombassa on the 5th instant. She has carried from here 5 officers, three assistant surgeons, one woman, 4 children, one European detail, 2 native officers, 6 men rank-and-file, and 10 followers. The following is the list of officers:—Major R. Owen, Surgeon-Major F. Fooks, I.M.S., Surgeon-Captain H. A. Bray, A.M.S., Captain Mellis, 9th Bo. I., and Lieut. A. J. Hislop, 5th Bombay Cavalry.

MARK TWAIN ON INDIAN HOSPITALITY.

Writing from Benares, Mr. Samuel Clemens "Mark Twain" has addressed the following letter to Prince Samatsingji of Palitana, whose liberal hospitality fully justifies the high encomiums of the great humourist:—

My Dear Kumar Saheb,—It would be hard for me to put into words how much my family and I enjoyed our visit to your hospitable house. It was our first glimpse of the home of an Eastern prince; and the charm of it, the grace and beauty and dignity of it realized to us the pictures which we had long ago gathered from books of travel and oriental tales. We shall not forget that happy experience; nor your kind courtesies to us, nor those of her Highness to my wife and daughter. We shall keep always the portrait and the beautiful things you gave us; and as long as we live a glance at them will bring your house and its life, and its sumptuous belongings and rich harmonies of colour instanly across the years and the oceans, and we shall see them again, and how welcome they will be! We make our salutations to your Highness and to the members of your family—including, with affectionate regard, that littlest little sprite of Princess—and I beg to sign myself, sincerely yours,

(Sd.) S. L. Clemens.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

Last evening, the different Faculties of the Bombay University elected their Deans and Syndics. In the Faculty of Arts, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, who was the only nominee, was elected Dean, while the Rev. Father Dreckmann, the Hon. Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade, M.A., LL.B., C.I.E., Mr. Rustomji M. Patell, M.A., LL.B., and Professor J. P. Hathornthwaite, M.A., Principal of the Elphinstone College, were elected as Syndics. In the Faculty of Law, the Hon. Sir C. F. Farran, Chief Justice, was elected Dean, and the Hon. Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, M.A., C.I.E., and Mr. M. H. Starling as Syndics. In the Faculty of Medicine, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji was elected Dean, and Dr. K. N. Bahadurji and Surgeon-Captain C. H. L. Mayer as Syndics. In the Faculty of Civil Engineering, Professor S. Cooke, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., was elected Dean, and Mr. H. I. B. Hargrave, A.M.I.C.E., and Mr. Walter C. Hughes as Syndics.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

Last evening the tent was well filled with a crowded audience, when a programme which excels all Mr. Love's previous efforts was gone through. Every item was carried out in an admirable manner, and the performance of Mr. Dashway, whose jump of eighteen feet is really sensational, was loudly cheered by the spectators. The performance of the Warren sisters was most startling, and in theatrical parlance brought down the house. Mr. Love has decided to give a performance on Thursday night for the benefit of the Warren sisters, whose courageous and wonderful feats have not yet been surpassed in Bombay. A special programme will be presented on that night. The excellent programme presented last night proved to be very acceptable, and it will be repeated to-night.

SINKING OF A NATIVE CRAFT.

The dingi Sulamutsawai, 69 tons, of Kurrachee, tindal Ebrahim Sumsoodin, drifted on the creeks off the Prongs light-house, at 4 a.m., yesterday morning. She was on her way to this port, coming from Gwadur, laden with cotton and mats. During the voyage she experienced very heavy weather, and in consequence sprang a leak. The Harbour Master, Mr. T. Thorburn, seeing the vessel sinking, at once proceeded in the Sphinx, and rescued the crew, ten in number, and landed them at the Ballard pier.

A BRAIN-PHOTOGRAPH MADE!

THE LATEST "NEW" DEVELOPMENT.

The New York correspondent of the "Chronicle" says that Dr. Carleton Simon, of New York, a pupil of Charcut, has stolen a march on Mr. Edison by inventing a process which has enabled him to photograph his own brain. For three years past Dr. Sinon had been working quietly towards his end. Reports of Professor Rontgen's discoveries and Mr. Edison's experiments hastened his researches, and yesterday his labours were rewarded by results which though still incomplete, were fairly satisfying. An ordinary camera with platinum plates was employed. Dr. Simon is not yet prepared to explain his process in detail. In making a statement to an interviewer, however, he said:—"The rays I use in conjunction with sound, and they are electric rays so far as the light is concerned. I produce the effect by attraction of the light and propulsion through the brain substance. At the time of photographing the whole internal chamber of the brain is illuminated. My discovery is not consequent on the application of the cathode ray to photography."

DR. NANSEN A LA DR. JAMESON.

We have received the following despatch, which we think we ought not to keep from our readers. Owing to the high telegraphic rate, the stops have had to be inserted in this country:—

DR. NANSEN'S RAID.

(From our special Commissioner.)

The North Pole, Thursday.

Nansen's Raid has caused intense excitement here. He was caught in the act of hoisting the Norvegian flag and taken prisoner, after a hot encounter, in which two troopers had their ears frostbitten. The President of the North Pollar Republic has behaved with great wisdom and moderation, and released Nansen, who is now on his way back. A mysterious telegram signed "William" has been received insisting on the "status quo" being maintained. The Stock Exchange is now quiet, and for the moment, at any rate, the bears have subsided. A Hot-Air Syndicate is in course of formation. Nansen claims a Norwegian protectorate over 40,000 square miles of ice. Much debated whether ice is "territory." The law officers profess not to be able to decide this curious and novel point. It is rumoured to-night that Great Britain is to be asked to lend her Election Petition Judges.—"Westminster Gazette."

MILITARY NEWS.

Surgeon-Captain P. W. O'Gorman, on reversion from civil employment, is posted to the Bengal Command.

The camp office of the P. M. O., her Majesty's Forces in India, closed at Calcutta on the 29th ultimo.

Major Parkinson, 1st Battalion, and Smith, 2nd Battation, Hampshire Regiment, are exchanging, Battalions.

The P. M. O., her Majesty's Forces in India, will on leaving Calcutta visit Allahabad, Agra, Meerut Kesauli, Dagshai, Solon and Subathu.

Surgeon-Captains E. A. W. Hall and C. C. Cassidy, on reversion from civil employment, are appointed to the Punjab Frontier Force for duty.

The following second Lieutenants of the unattached list will on arrival be posted to the Madras Command as follows: Peart, Marsh, James, and Rouse attached to the 1st Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment, Bangalore; Niven, Lyons, and Coke attached to 1st Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, Belgaum.

The undermentioned 2nd Lieutenants of the unattached list, will on arrival in India, be attached for duty to the Battalions specified against their names: R. H. Chenevix-French, to 2nd Battalion Border Regiment; K Wigram and C. G. Woodhouse, to 2nd Battalion, Middlesex Regiment; J. Macpherson and R. A. Cassels to 2nd Battalion Durham L.I.; R. A. Carpenter and G. Newcombe, to 2nd Battalion R. Durham Fusiliers.

The following appointments are sanctioned:—5th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant H. Mc N. Patterson, to be Adjutant. 12th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant W. Hesketh, Unattached List, is attached as a supernumerary. 1-2nd Gurkhas.—Lieutent C. E. Le M. Norie, to be Adjutant; Lieutenant N. Macpherson, to be Quartermaster. 1st Sikh Infantry.—Captain H. G. Burton, 4th Sikhs, to be Wing Commander. 23rd Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant D. W. H. Humphreys, Unattached List, is attached as a supernumerary.

The following Officers of the Unattached List will on arrival in India be posted as below:—Punjab Command.—Second-Lieutenants R. S. St. John, C. L. Norman, H. Barstow, G. M. Orr, G. B. Scott, E. D. Wylie, L. L. Wheatley, M. R. Pocock, E. W. C. Ridgeway, S. Morton, W. R. Ross, H. Miller. Bengal Command.—Second-Lieutenants W. H. Bingham, C. P. Barlow, F. H. Bridges, J. C. Simpson, M. L. Ferrar, H. S. Becher. Madras Command.—Second-Lieutenants C. L. Peart, F. G. Marsh, H. C. M. N. James F. P. P. Rouse, H. W. Niven, J. G. Lyons, A. J. P. Coke, Bombay Command.—Second-Lieutenants R. H. Chenevix French, K. Wigram, C. G. Woodhouse, J. Macpherson, R. A. Cassels, R. A. Carpenter, G. Newcome.

THE VICEROY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE INDIAN VOLUNTEER ACT.

On Thursday the Hon. Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Brackenbury in presenting the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869, said: My Lord,—In March last, in introducing the Bill to amend the Indian Volunteers Act of 1869, I explained that its main object was to give power to the Governor-General in Council in case of emergency to call out the Volunteers for actual military service, and to enable him to make rules for the payment and provision of supplies for them when so called out, and for the grant of pay, pensions, gratuities, allowances, and rewards to them, and that the Bill also provided for the Governor-General in Council being able to apply such rules to any Volunteers called out by the civil power for the preservation of the peace. I stated also that there were two important subsidiary measures proposed in the Bill, namely, to extend the area within which the Volunteers are liable to serve from four miles from their place of enrolment to the civil district or districts within which their corps is enrolled, and to empower Commanding Officers of Volunteers to dismiss from the corps for certain specified causes any Volunteer other than a commissioned officer.

A fortnight ago, in asking that the Bill should be referred to a strong Select Committee, I stated that the reports which had been received upon the Bill had led the Government of India to think that it might with advantage be modified in some respects. The Select Committee, whose report I now present, have carefully considered all those reports together with the criticisms and suggestions of General Officers, Officers Commanding Volunteer Corps, and others, and while retaining the main provisions of the Bill practically untouched, have made very considerable changes in regard to those subsidiary measures to which I have alluded. Their report deals with certain changes of form in the Bill as well as with the changes in substance which have been made, but I need now only refer to the changes in the substance of the Bill.

Section 9 of Act XX. of 1869, under which Act Volunteers are now serving, gives power to Commanding Officers of Corps, with the sanction of local Governments, to convene general courts-martial for the trial of military offences, of which any member of such corps shall be guilty while on actual duty. The expression "actual duty" is also used in section 8 of the existing Act, which places the Volunteers under the Army Act "while on actual duty or on parade," and again in section 13 of the existing Act which enables any Volunteer to quit his corps on giving seven days' notice, "except while on actual duty." But the expression "actual duty" is nowhere defined in the existing Act, though the expression "actual duty other than drill or parade," which occurs in section 18, shows that it has a very extended meaning, certanly not less extensive than that proposed to be put upon it by this Bill. In the Bill as introduced last March, "actual duty" was defined in terms taken almost verbatim from section 176, clause (8) of the Army Act, and "service in aid of the civil power," to which the Volunteers in India are liable, was added to the definition. This Bill, however, creates a new condition of service for the Indian Volunteers, namely "actual military service," and the Select Committee have thought it desirable to recommend that this condition of service should be kept separate from the condition of actual duty, and have struck out the words "when their corps is on actual military service" from the definition of actual "duty" as it appeared in the Bill as introduced, They have in consequence of this change, inserted the words "or actual military service," in the new section 8 of the Act, and also in section 13 of the Act. The result of these amendments, if they are accepted, will be that the Volunteers will be under the Army Act while on actual duty or on actual military service, that they will not be able to quit their corps on giving seven days' notice while on actual duty or on actual military service, but that the power of Commanding Officers to convene general courts-martial, with the sanction of the local Government, will apply to Volunteers only when they are on actual duty, and will not apply when they are on actual military service. For offences committed on actual duty the power of the Commanding Officer to convene general courts-martial, with the sanction of the local Government, will continue, and the local Government will have the power to confirm or commute any sentence passed by such a court-martial or to pardon the offender; but on actual military service the conditions of the Army Act alone will prevail, and courts-martial will be held under that Act with this limitation, that only those privisions of that Act which apply to officers are made applicable to Volunteers of any rank. This in no way whatever curtails any existing privileges or rights of Volunteers. The condition of actual military service is newly created by the Bill, and it is considered essential that the Volunteers should, when on such actual military service, be exclusively under the Army Act.

I now pass to that section of the Bill which amends section 16 of the existing Act and renders Volunteers liable to serve within the limits of the civil district or districts within which their corps is enrolled, instead of, as heretofore, within a radius of four miles from the place of enrolment. In this section the Select Committee have made, as stated in their report, some important alterations. To meet certain objections by local Governments and others that it might involve hardship on Volunteers who belong to a corps consisting of more than one battalion that they should be bound without their consent to serve in civil districts outside the limits of their own battalion, the Select Committee have recommended that the limit should be applicable to the corps or battalion. And, in order to meet the still further objection that in the case of some corps and battalions even the limit of the civil district is too extended, they have inserted a proviso giving power to the local Government or the Commissioner of the Division, or other authority to whom power in this behalf may be delegated by the local Government, to exempt from service any particular corps or portion of a corps, or any individual member or members of a corp by name, such exemption to be whole or partial in respect either of time or of area or of both, as the empowered authority may see fit to prescribe. While thus retaining the power, which it may be necessary to use in case of some extraordinary emergency, to concentrate a whole corps or battalion at any point within the district or districts in which the corps or battalion is enrolled, it will be open to the local Government by subsidiary orders to, for example, retain each company at its own head-quarters or exempt certain companies altogether, and even to exempt individuals from being called out or from leaving any particular locality, should it not be considered necessary to require them to join the unit to which they belong. In this section the Select Committee have also, in deference to opinions expressed, inserted in the Bill a definition of "civil district," corresponding to the definition in the Civil Procedure Code.

I now come to the section of the Bill which gave power to Commanding Officers, under certain restrictions, to sentence Volunteers, other than commissioned officers, to simple dismissal from their corps for such acts as they now can only punish by fine. In introducing the Bill I said that this measure was in conformity with the law of England, and had been recommended to us by the Commander-in-Chief after consultation with a number of the most experienced Commandants of Volunteers. And the Bill fenced round the power thus given to Commanding Officers with conditions which safeguarded every Volunteer by stating that no such dismissal should take place until the guilt of the Volunteer had been established by evidence, duly taken and recorded in the books of the corps, under the signature of the Commanding Officer and Adjutant, and that every such sentence of dismissal must be reported to, and would be liable to revision by the local Government, which might either reverse it or substitute fine for it, or pass such orders on the case as might, in its opinion, be just and proper. Nevertheless several objections have been taken to this clause, and it is evident that there is a strong feeling among a considerable section of the Volunteers against this power being conferred upon Commanding officers. The Select Committee have, therefore, decided to recommend its removal from the Bill, and it does not appear in the Bill as amended by them. If this recommendation of the Select Committee is approved, sections 19 and 20 of Act XX. of 1869 will remain untouched, and the Volunter will in future, as now, only be liable to dismissal from his corps upon a conviction by a court-martial or by the order of his Commanding Officers in the event of his neglecting or refusing to pay any fine to which he shall have been sentenced by a court-martial.

Section 5 of the Bill as introduced was consequent upon section 4, which has been struck out of the Bill, and section 5 has, therefore, also been struck out. I pass to the section of the Bill which gives power to the Governor-General in Council to call out the Volunteers for actual military service in case of actual or apprehended emergency, and authorises him to make rules for making payments, issuing supplies, and granting pay allowances, pensions, gratuities, and rewards to them. In this section the Select Committee have recommended four alterations. The first of these alterations makes the sections applicable to any portion of a corps as well as to the whole corps. This is in accordance with an Act passed in the Imperial Parliament in 1895 to the same effect as regards the Volunteers in Great Britain, following a recommendation made by the House of Commons Select Committee of 1894. The object of this change is self-evident. The second alteration authorises the Governor-General in Council to make provision for transport as well as for supplies to the Volunteers. The third alteration is merely verbal, changing the words "for the preservation of the peace" into "in aid of the civil power" to correspond with the definition of actual duty in the Bill, and the fourth, which is the most important alteration, gives power to the local Government to exempt any corps or any portion of a corps or any individual Volunteer in respect either of time or of area in the same way as in the proviso which the Select Committee have inserted in section 3 of the Bill as introduced (section 6 of the amended Bill).

The Select Committee have also recommended the insertion in the Bill of a new section as follows:—"Whenever military operations are about to be undertaken or are in progress, any member of a Volunteer corps may offer himself for actual military services, and, if the services of such a number of members of any corps as the opinion of the Governor-General is sufficient to enable them to be separately organised are accepted, then those members may be called out either as a corps or as part of a corps, and this Act shall apply of them." This section is, "mutatis mutandis" taken from the English Volunteer Act of 1895, and is based upon a recommendation of the House of Commons Select Committee of 1894 in the English Volunteer Act of 1895 this power is given to the Secretary of State whenever an order for the embodiment of the militia is in force. The Select Committee propose that it should apply in India whenever military operations are about to be undertaken or are in progress. On more than one occasion Volunteers have in this way offered their services in India. And on occasion at least, that of operations on the Assam frontier, their services have been accepted, and excellent service was on that occasion rendered by some of the Surma Valley Light Horse. This section simply makes legal the acceptance of such service.

Such, my Lord, are the alterations recommended by the Select Committee. It will be seen that not only do their recommendations, if accepted, impose no fresh burdens upon the Volunteers, but that they very sensibly reduce the obligatins required of them by the Bill as originally introduced. They remove the power which was given to Commanding Officers to dismiss non-commissioned officers and men of Volunteer corp without previous trial by court-martial. They limit the area of compulsory service, in the case of the Volunteers belonging to a battalion which is part of a corps to the district within which the battalion is enrolled. They enable Local Governments to still further limit that area either for the whole corps or for any individual Volunteer, and they also enable the Local Governments to limit the time during which any corps or part of a corps or individual shall be retained in actual military service; and I feel confident that the Bill, as thus amended, will be acceptable to the great body of the Volunteers.

The rules to be made under section 7 of the amended Bill were not brought before the SelectCommittee, as they are for the pleasure of the Govern-General in Executive Council. But as these rules were published with the statement of Objects and Reasons which accompanied the Bill on its introduction, and as a very large number of suggestions and comments have been made upon these rules, I may with advantage here state what alterations the Government of India propose to make in them.

The objections taken to the rules were generally to the effect that the pay, pension, etc., laid down in them are not sufficiently liberal, and proposals of many different kinds were made. Some of these proposals were to the effect that the volunteers, if called out on actual military service, should receive from the Government the salary or income which they derived from their ordinary avocations, as shown in the books of the Income Tax Collector. Other proposals were that a Volunteer when called out should receive nothing beyond his rations and actual expenses, and that no provision should be made for pensions as regards the rank and file. Others were to the effect that wound pensions and gratuities and pensions to widows and families should be apportioned according to social status, and not according to Volunteer rank. My Lord, the Government of India are unable to accept any of these suggestions. It is absolutely out of the question that they shouldt undertake to pay Volunteers, when called out on actual military service, the salaries which they were earning in their ordinary avocations. It is out of the question that they should make any difference between one Volunteer and another on account of their relative social status. It is out of the question that, in that event of wounds or death, the pension to be awarded should be judged by the social status of the Volunteer. The Government of India can only look to the military position in which the Volunteer serves when on actual military service. This is the law in Great Britain; and I am not aware that it has ever been proposed by the great artists who have served in the Artist Corps of Volunteers or by those distinguished lawyers who have served in the Inns of Court Corps, to propose that in the event of their being called out on service they should receive the incomes which they were deriving from the practice of their professions. The Volunteer force in Great Britain serves willingly and cheerfully on exactly similar conditions to those contained in the rules which your Excellency in Council proposes to make if this Bill is passed into law. And I own that I have seen with feelings of some regret these propisals that the Volunteers, if called out for duty should be paid and receive pensions at rates immeasurably exceeding the rates of pay and pension granted to the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of her Majesty's Army, side by side with whom they would be serving, and whose comrades in the field, should occasion arise, they would be. I cannot but think, too, that there is a mistaken idea in the minds of those who make these proposals.

(To be continued.)

THE CROFT MERCHANDISE MARKS CASE.

THE further hearing of this case was resumed at the Alipur Sessions Court on Friday. Alfred Henry Izzard, examined by Mr. Cranenburgh, said:—I am a travelling Agent in wines. I know Mr. Taylor of Taylor Brothers. I was the manager of Taylor Brothers' branch at Darjiling. The business consisted of wines, spirits and general stock. I do not know the Gonne Croft, Heather blend, and other brands except that I have seen them in Court in connection with this case. I received a letter from Mr. Taylor about liquors. He did not name these brands, I could not say whether the letter could be produced. It is on their file of letters. I fell ill, Mr. Taylor and a lady assistant managed the business.

To a Juror.—I have very good knowledge of the liquor trade both at home and abroad. I have been in it for 25 years. Liquor is produced from all sorts of fruit; brandy is produced from spirits, Brandy is called Exshaw because of a particular process, or of the mixture of a particular essence. Particular wines are made from particular fruit. Scotch whiskies imported into this country are prepared in different ways before they are sent out. Champagne and wines are damaged if kept in cold godowns, and they may be benefited by re-doctoring. Liquors can be made in this country, and experiments are made by many. Discoveries may be made by these experiments.

Gokul Chandra Nandi, examined by Mr. Cranenburgh.—I was a clerk to Mr. Taylor. I know Mr. Anderson who now goes by the name of D'Cruz. He came to our office occasionally and looked after the machinery. He was not a paid servant; but was getting some remuneration. I cannot say what he was really getting. I was in charge of Taylor Brothers' bottling godown. I remember a cask of whisky having been brought into that godown. That is, the cask I see outside the Court. The cask came from the firm of Messrs. Cowasji's in Strand Road. The contents of that cask were put into another cask and water was added to make it weaker. It was then passed through filter and bottled off. The bottles were labelled Heather Blend and Gonne Croft, After capsuling and casing they were sold by Taylor Brothers. Some of the cases were sold and the balance remained in the godown when I left. Another case came to the godown containing a white spirit. There was already some French brandy in stock; this was added to the white spirit, filtered, cased and sent to the store godown. Cross-examined by the Government Prosecutor.—It is not a fact that I was dismissed because I was suspected of stealing those 75 cases of wine. I had a dispute with Mr. Taylor about my pay and left. D'Crux had nothing to do with the mixing up of the essences; this used to be done by Mr. Taylor and Mr. Croft. They used to bring them in bottles and jars. The godown where the liquors were blended was in my sole charge. No other essences were added to that cask from Cowasji's, only plain water. I cannot say how much was sold of the Heather Blend and Gonne Croft; but I thing about 40 to 50 dozens were sold. The cask which contained the white spirit was far bigger than Cowasji's cask. Empress Brandy, Raja Brandy and Elephant brand were all prepared from this white spirt. One hundred and fifty dozens of these brandies were sold and freely purchased by the Suris. These brands were also tinctured and essenced by the Sahibs, who brought the tinctures, etc., from outside.

After a few more questions were put to witness by Mr. Cranenburgh, the Court rose for the day.

THE Queen has been pleased to appoint Major-General Sir Edwin Henry Hayter Collen, K.C.I.E., of the Indian Staff Corps, to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India in succession of Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Brackenbury, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., R.A. The Queen has also been pleased to appoint Mackenzie Dalzell Chalmers, Esq., barrister-at-law, to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, in succession to Sir Alexander Edward Miller, Kt.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying endency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores, &c.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 33, Harringdon Road, London, England.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE views of the Committee which recently considered Mr. Grundy's report on the Indian mines are now before the Government of India. They will presently be circulated to local Administrations, and will also probably be made public about the same time.

THE Lahore paper says the strong rumour of which our Allahabad correspondent speaks regarding a decision of the Government of India to manufacture cordite in this country, is, we have excellent authority for stating, a fact. The manufacture will probably be carried on at Kirkee, and we understand that preparations have already been made there to begin work at an early date.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 22nd February was 330, against 342 and 343 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 81. There were 36 deaths from cholera, against 32 and 37 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 1. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. There was 1 death from tetanus, against 1 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 148 and 31, respectively, against 163 and 32 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 36·9 per mille per annum, against 33·6, the mean of the last five years.

ON Friday the record of high temperature in Calcutta during the month of February was broken, the thermometer registering over 100° in the shade.

LAST week's season's report shows that the recent rain in the central districts of the Punjab had been very beneficial to the crops. More, however, is still wanted in certain districts.

WE regret to hear of the sudden death from heart-disease of Mr. A. A. Irwin-Nesbitt, Principal of the Bareilly College. Mr. Nesbitt was on the point of starting home on leave to join his family.

AN official press note says the Government of India has restored nine of the eighteen lakhs which at the beginning of the financial year 1894-95 was levied as a special contribution from Lower Burma.

THE cost of the Mogoung-Myitkyina extension of the Mu Valley Railway in Upper Burma is estimated at Rs. 25,31,000: sanction for the expenditure of which has been formally granted by the Secretary of State.

THE Afghan troops operating in Kafiristan are reported to have suffered severely from sickness during January, and this, coupled with the difficulties regarding supplies and inclement weather, prevented any advance into the heart of the country. As all open opposition on the part of the Kafirs ceased after their single unsuccessful fight, the Afghans remained quietly in their camp. Kafiristan generally is reported in a peaceful state.

ALL concessions and privileges allowed on field service will be granted to the 24th Baluchistan Regiment now under orders for Mombassa. In addition to foreign service kit the summer and winter scale of clothing, with the exception that warm coats are to be substituted for poshteens, will be taken, as also 500 rounds of ammunition per rifle, together with a supply of entrenching tools and camp equipage. A section of a native field hospital is being mobilised to accompany the regiment. A depot of the battalion is to be formed at Quetta.

THE semi-final ties in the Bengal Cavalry Polo Tournament promised to be unusually interesting, but unfortunately in each match one team had the misfortune to have a player disabled. Capt. Angelo, a pillar of the 9th Bengal Lancers team, hurt his playing wrist severely, and was much crippled thereby, in spite of which the 9th only succumbed to the Guides by the difference of one goal. In the second game the 17th Bengal Cavalry had Captain Boudier disabled early in the day by a fall, and were obliged to play a substitute. With this disadvantage they could make no head against the 18th Bengal Lancers, who scored six goals and four subsidiaries to one goal and two subsidiaries.

THE correspondence published in the *Times* explains the dismissal of Mr. Henry Cust from the editorship of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Outsiders have nothing to do with the relations of Mr. Astor with Mr. Cust, but the cause which has brought about their abrupt severance is of public interest. Mr. Astor, in his letter demanding the editor's resignation, refers to the "dangerous controversy between England and the United States," and declines to be held responsible for the utterances on such a subject of a paper over which he has a nominal control. This illustrates the difficulty—the impossibility, in fact—of running a newspaper in England by a foreigner. Sooner or later questions are sure to arise when the proprietor must elect between his native and his adopted country, inasmuch as the *Globe* points out, as he cannot do justice to both.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* writes: The advice of Gambetta to his countrymen "to think always but never to speak" of the recovery of Alsace and Lorraine might be followed with advantage by the English Press and politician as regards "the naval supremacy" of the British Empire, and a letter in the *Times* presents, from a Frenchman's point of view, some aspects of John Bull's *Chauvinisme* which our poets, playwrights, artists, and journalists combine to render unpleasant to the rest of the world. It is not in the human nature of any nation, great or small, to resign all hope of being master of its own destinies. It would be very poor statesmanship to treat the ready loyalty of the lion's whelps to the "father of nations" in Canada and the Australian colonies in any other spirit than that which animated the speech of the Secretary of the Colonies, but the War Office and the Admiralty would be hard set to find at present any considerable help in a great war with a coalition of the chief Powers of Europe from the gallant colonies which might be obliged to hold their own against their enemies. The American theory of "manifest destiny" with the Monroe doctrine *omnino* appended to it is but an echo of the sound which is heard over these islands. "Britannia rules the waves"; she must rule South Africa to the Zambesi and farther, and East Africa to the lakes, and West Africa to the Equator, and North Africa from Tripoli to the Red Sea and South to Khartoums. She has a good share of Asia, Hindustan, Burma, the Malay Peninsula; the sea is hers and the strength of the hills is hers also. As for most of the isles of the sea and the fifth continent her sway over them is supreme. The French have got Madagascar and Tonquin, the Spaniards have the Philippine Islands and Cuba (?), the Dutch hold Batavia, and the Portuguese Madeira, the Canaries, etc.; but in a war with all Europe, which some of our papers invite, there would be so much to do in providing for the defence of British possessions that the strain on our resources would not permit our undertaking offensive operations on the Continent as we did in the old days.

AN interesting rumour comes from the Isle of Wight to the effect that there is some talk in the island that Princess Henry of Battenberg may be appointed to the Governorship. Why not? This is an age when ladies are factory inspectors, school inspectors, and officials of various kinds, and why should not one of them hold a purely honorary dignity? It will not be the first time. In the thirteenth century (says a contemporary) the island was under the governorship of a lady with the significant name of Isabella de Fortibus. She ruled for ten years as a feudal chief, and none dared despoil her of her office, or was so wanting in the chivalry of the time as to attempt to do so. Isabella seems to have been a remarkably smart woman of business, for she ceded her sovereignty to the Crown for £60,000, which in 1293 meant great riches. The idea is that Princess Beatrice should hold the office in trust for her eldest son, Prince Alexander, until he comes of age. It is a graceful proposal, and by no means impracticable. The island will henceforth be the home of the Princess, and her life has been, and will continue to be, so intimately associated with the place that no one would begrudge her the sad dignity of the office.

TRANSVAAL CRISIS.

IMPORTANT DESPATCHES.

THE UITLANDERS' GRIEVANCES.

THE Colonial Secretary goes on to enumerate the Uitlanders' grievances, which he characterises as "formidable in length and serious in quality." These grievances may be summarised as dealing with naturalisation and the franchise (as to which Mr. Chamberlain says he agrees with Lord Ripon in thinking that the case would be met by the grant of the franchise after a period of five years' residence, with a modification of the oath of allegiance so as to remove what are felt to be objectionable features in it), education, finance, the right of public meeting, State monopolies as regards mining requisites, the supply of native labour at the Rand, and the improvement in Railway administration. As to the police force, Mr. Chamberlain says:—The difficulties of the reforming party in the Volksraad and the Executive appear to arise from the strong prejudice of the more conservative of the burghers against employing Uitlanders, which would not be unworthy of sympathy were it not for the patent fact that a population like that of the burghers cannot possibly be expected to furnish adequate material from which to select candidates for this department of the public service; and to make difficulties about appointing foreigners amounts, under the circumstances, to a denial to the Uitlander community of what are among the primary rights which the governed may demand of those who undertake to govern them.

CHANGES IN THE LAW IMPERATIVE.

The redress of the Uitlander's grievances cannot be accomplished without extensive changes in the law, the necessity for which may not be apparent to the more conservative section of the burghers, who may not have mastered the facts of the situation created by the growth of the large Uitlander community within the Republic.

AUTONOMY FOR THE RAND.

Mr. Chamberlain recognises the fact that the Uitlanders occupy a limited area only, and that the conditions of the rest of the country are entirely different; having regard to this, the Government have carefully considered whether it might not be possible to meet the complaints of the Uitlanders without in any way endangering the stability of the institutions of the Republic, or interfering with the ordinary government of the country and the administration of its general affairs by the burghers. Basing myself upon the expressed desire of President Kruger to grant municipal government to Johannesburg, I suggest, for his consideration, as one way of meeting the difficulty, that the whole of the Rand district, from end to end, should be erected into something more than a municipality as that word is ordinarily understood; that, infact, it should have a modified local autonomy, with powers of legislation on purely local questions, and subject to the veto of the President and Executive Council; and that this power of legislation should include the power of assessing and levying its own taxation, subject to the payment to the Republican Government of an annual tribute of an amount to be fixed at once and revised at intervals, so as to meet the cases of a diminution or increase in the mining industry. As regards judicial matters in such a scheme, the Rand, like the Eastern provinces and the Kimberley District of the Cape Colony, might have a superior court of its own. It would, of course, be a feature of this scheme that the autonomous body should have the control of its civil police, its public education, its mine management, and all other matters affecting its internal economy and well-being. The central Government would be entitled to maintain all reasonable safeguards against the fomenting of a revolutionary movement, of the storage of arms for treasonable purposes within the district. Those living in, and enjoying a share in the government of the autonomous district would not, in my view, be entitled to a voice in the general Legislature, or the Central Executive, or the presidential election. The burghers would thus be relieved of a haunting fear to many of them—although, I believe, an unfounded one—that the first use which the enfranchised newcomers would make of their privileges would be to upset the Republican form of government. Relived of this apprehension, I should suppose that there would be many of them who would refuse to deal with the grievances of the comparatively few Uitlanders outside the Rand on those liberal principles which characterised tne earlier legislation of the Republic.

SUGGESTED VISIT OF PRESIDENT KRUGER TO ENGLAND

A proper settlement of the questions at issue involves so many matters of detail which could be more easily and satisfactorily settled by personal conference, that I should be glad to have the opportunity of discussing the subject with the President, if it suited his convenience and were agreeable to him, to come to this country for the purpose. Should this be impracticable, I rely upon you to make my views known to him and to carry on the negotiations.

It is rumoured President Kruger has, at the invitation of Mr. Chamberlain, arranged, if he can obtain the sanction of the Volksraad, to come to England with some members of his Executive as a commission for the purpose of consulting with Her Majesty's Government in regard to the present political situation in the Transvaal. President Kruger is, it appears, willing to visit England provided that the subjects to be dealt with in his conference with the British Government are definitely specified beforehand. Dr. Leyds, who has returned to Berlin from Hamburg, says he does not believe President Kruger will really make the journey.

OFFICIAL GERMAN DESPATCHES.

A White-book on recent events in the Transvaal wasissued in Berlin on Feb.12. Among the documents included in it is a despatch showing that, so long ago as in February, 1895, Germany claimed to have created "material interests" in the Transvaal, and urged the maintenance of the South African Republic as a self-dependent State. On Dec. 30 Baron Marschall, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, sent a telegram to the German Consul at Pretoria instructing him to impress strongly upon the Government of the Republic that all provocation must be most rigorously avoided if the goodwill of Germany was to be preserved.

On the same day the Germans at Pretoria forwarded a telegram to the Emperor William, imploring his immediate intervention to avert impending misery and bloodshed. On Dec. 31 Baron Marschall sent a telegram to the German Counsul in Pretoria which informed him that in case of emergency, but then only after consulting President Kruger, and for the sole purpose of protecting the consulate and the lives and property of German subjects, he should requisition the services of a landing party from the cruiser See Adler, to be employed so long as the disturbances continued. At the same time the German Minister at Lisbon was directed to acquaint the Portuguese Government that Germany, in resorting to this measure, which was intended to serve only humane purposes, counted the more confidently upon the assent of the Portuguese Government, inasmuch as she had no other way open to her of seeing to the protection of her threatened subjects. On Jan. 1, 1896, Count Hatzfeldt telegraphed his impression that the "proceedings of the Chartered Company" were in every respect distasteful to the British Government. On the same day the German Consul announced from Pretoria that the danger was over for Germans. Baron Marschall writes to Count Hatzfeldt on Jan. 6, in reference to some remarks made to him by Sir. F. Lascelles, that he feels it necessary to protest against the view taken in the English Press that the tele- gram of the Emperor to President Kruger was an act of hostility to Great Britain, or embodied an encroachment upon British rights.

The "National Zeitung" says:—"The White-book avoids the publication of quite recent documents, though further negotiations have certainly taken place. Nor has it communicated all the negotiations of the period of the South African crisis, and the documents give us only some new details, and a general confirmation of what was already known. They show, however, that German rights and interests have been strenuously maintained."

The "Daily Telegraph's" Berlin correspondent says he has received information to the effect that Dr. Jameson's raid was aided financially by a number of well-known Germans.

OPINION IN BERLIN AND PARIS.

The German newspapers are much disturbed by the reports that Mr. Rhodes is on his way back to Africa and that President Kruger has accepted Mr. Chamberlain's invitation to visit England. Mr. Chamberlain's claim that England has the right of control over the external relations of the Transvaal is specially marked out for attack. The "National Zeitung" characterises Mr. Chamberlain's contention as a falsehood. The Berlin "Neueste Nachrichten" says "the internal strength of England is not nearly sufficient to rule her far too extensive possessions in all quarters of the globe with their countless requirements. This incapacity of the English Government compels the Powers to espouse the cause of the Transvaal, as the Cabinet of St. James's will give no guarantees for the maintenance of the South African Republic. The Paris "Temps" gives a qualified approval to Mr. Chamberlain's despatch which, the "Debats" says, makes exhorbitant demands. The "Matin" (Feb. 10) published a telegram from a correspondent on the situation in the Transvaal, in which the writer traces the origin of the recent troubles to the granting of monopolies, and declares that no Power has any right to intervene.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM'S TELEGRAM.

In the Budget Committee of the Reichstag on Feb. 7, Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said that he was prepared to give full explanations regarding the Transvaal question. In reply to a question from Herr Richter, leader of the Freisinnige party, as to whether the Secretary of State accepted responsibility for the Emperor William's telegram to President Kruger, Baron Marschall von Bieberstein replied in the affirmative.

(To be concluded.)

THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE."

MR. CUST is not without cleverness, but I greatly question whether his abilities lie in the direction of editorship. Under his rule, the "Pall Mall Gazette" always seemed to me to be without the controlling hand of an Editor, each man on the staff being a law unto himself, and pitchforking into its columns articles good, bad, and indifferent, whilst the editorial mind devoted itself to discovering headings for the leading articles, each one more silly than the last. Sir Douglas Straight, the new Editor, is a man of ripe experience, both political and literary, and he is, moreover, a man of the world. He will, no doubt, realise that nothing is more dull and depressing than a perpetual endeavour to turn somersaults by the staff of a newspaper, and that this sort of literary acrobatism is entirely out of place in one that aspires to exercise any sort of influence on public opinion. As one of the ablest Editors once said to me in referenee to the "Pal Mall Gazette," "I have known a vulgar paper succeed, and I have known a dull paper succeed; but I never knew a paper succeed that was at once dull and vulgar."

Personally, I read a newspaper for the the news contained in it, and very seldom read a leading article unless some one calls my attention to it. It is the expression of the opinion of some one particular man, and if this particular man has to express his opinion every day, this precludes him from looking at the matter discussed in a judicial spirit. He runs into set phrases, and is prone under the editorial "we" to pose as a prophet sent by heaven to enlighten the world. I suppose that the "Pall Mall" Gazette cost its owner, Mr. Astor, a good deal of money, and, if it pleases him to pay for an organ, it seems only reasonable that he should insist upon its advocating his views, rather than those of Mr. Cust, or Mr. any one else.

These views are, in the case of Mr. Astor, peculiar, if, as Mr. Cust says, he was ordered to insist that the Radicals lost the last General Election owing to Sir William Harcourt's budget. But what of that? I have no doubt that they are sincerely entertained by Mr. Astor, who is a very rich man, and who objects to taxation being thrown on rich men. If an eel had a newspaper, its columns would very probably be largely devoted to the denunciation of the habit of skinning eels.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" has served to illustrate the divergency of views that sometimes exists between the proprietor and the editor of a newspaper. Mr. Editor Greenwood fell out with Mr. Proprietor Smith. Mr. Editor Stead fell out with Mr. Proprietor Thompson. Mr. Editor Cook fell out with Mr. Proprietor Astor, and now the latter has fallen out with Mr. Editor Cust.

THE MILLIONAIRE AND HIS ORGAN-GRINDER:

A FABLE WITH A MORAL.

Having wealth at his disposal, in the aggregate immense,
Once a rich man bought an organ, quite regardless of expense.
"For," said he, "I'm fond of music, and there's one especial tune
I could listen to with rapture, morning, night, and afternoon.
It is not a classic 'motif' I refer to," added he;
It is simple, it is lively, and in style extremely free,
But to hear it on my organ will my life of sorrow rid;
So I'll hire a man to grind it"—and in point of fact he did.

Said the rich man to his grinder, "I am quite prepared to pay
Any sum you like to mention, if you'll only grind away.
But there's just this one condition I'd impose upon you, mind,
It is 'Yankee Doodle chiefly that I'm anxious you should grind.
Don't attempt my taste to question! I employ you, that is all,
And as owner of this organ I've the right its tunes to call;
So, each day beneath my window, soaring upwards on the breeze,
I expect to hear the notes of 'Yankee Doodle,' if you please."

So the grinder took the organ, and the ardent millionaire
Sat behind his windowlcurtain in a padded rocking chair;
And he listened, and he listened, to his grinder as he ground;
But the longer that he listened the more angrily he frowned:
For though lots of noisy music to his balcony did float,
Of his cherished "Yankee Doodle" he could catch no single notes;
Nay—and this was still more trying—he discovered as time sped,
That his grinder was out-grinding "Rule Britannia!" instead.

At first he scarce could credit such defiance of his will;
So he curbed this rising temper and continued listening still;
But all futile was his patience, for each day the organ came,
Th' one tune it kept on grinding was to all intent the same,
So that millionaire, uprising, cried at last, "You grinder, there,
Don't you know that you are playing a most inappropriate air?
I arranged for 'Yankee Doodle,' yet the chance you daily seize
Of performing 'Rule Britannia' in no end of different keys!"

Then that grinder, young and headstrong, to the millionaire said "Pish!
What you ask me is outrageous—I shall grind what tunes I wish.
You object to 'Rule Britannia!'—p'r'aps you won't be so absurd
When, for say another twelvemonth, you its swelling notes have heard."
But the millionaire, now raging, out that grinder short and cried,
"I'm your master, and I pay you, and I will not be defied!
You shall grind for me no longer"—and thereon, with signs of heat,
He deprived him of the organ, and just left him in the street!

* * * * *

"Serve him right!" will be the verdict which all men of sense will bring.
But pertainining to this matter there is just one other thing;
Which is this—we fail to gather altogether on what ground
Room for statements of this squabble in the papers have been found.
If a rich man buys an organ, meant a certain tune to grind,
And if he to pay a grinder for that purpose is inclined,
That's a matter which concerns him, and may be his kith and kin,
But we do not see precisely where the public can come in!—
"Truth."

ABUSE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

MR. MICHAEL DAVITT'S VIEWS.

A LETTER from Michael Davitt was printed in the "Times" on Tuesday, (Feb 11th) The ex-Fenian and ex-convict who has been elected for two Irish Parliamentary constituencies pours fourth in this epistle his hatred of England. The following passages are worth the attention of his fellow-members of Parliament and of Unionists generally:—

Why is England at the present moment without a single friend or ally among the civilised nations of the world if we may except the threadbare and miserable Italian State? Because of that very spirit of braggart insolence towards opponents which is voiced to-day from the stages of London music halls up to the latest deliverance of England's Premier. Because England is a merciless bully towards the weak and a sneak and a coward when it is a question of meeting her equals. Look at the action of the Boers at Krugersdorp and the English at Coomassie. The troops of the Transvaal met and defeated the chartered brigands of the Chartered Company. How were the vanquished treated by the victorious burghers? Did Lord Salisbury say a word in commendation of President Kruger's magnanimity towards those who attempted to steal a march upon the little Republic? Not a syllable. He found it more to his taste to indirectly defend the freebooting Uitlanders and to offer gratuitous insult to Irishmen. But how did the Salisbury expedition to Coomassie act in a similar situation? Has it not been recorded in your own columns how a Mr. Maxwell, the English Governor of the Gold Coast, compelled King Prempeh to kneel down literally kiss his boots? Were not the Ansahs arrested "and handcuffed" as prisoners on the same occasion, though not a single shot was fired on the English troops, nor a single life lost on the part of the successful invaders?

This is the record (continues Mr. Davitt) of your latest triumph over a "savage" foe. How do you stand in connection with the quarrel with America, your equal, over the Venezuela question?

Your braggart threats of a month ago were estimated at their proper value on the other side of the atlantic. They know you of old. They remember Lord John Russell's dispatch over the San Juan Island question, and the insulting defiance with which Senator Sumner's demands on the Alabama claims difficulty were received by English papers, notably by the "Times." You ate the Yankee leek on both of these occasions, and everybody knows you will do it again—just to oblige your "Anglo-Saxon cousins" in the States, don't you know. The now universal English clamour for arbitration deceives no one. If you were not afraid of a war with the United States you would not arbitrate, you would march an army to Caracas as you have done to Coomassie, and the brutal treatment you have meted out to a defenceles foe would be repeated towards the people of Venezuela. You have shown your teeth, but you dare not bite: and this is another reason why you are at this moment the object of hatred not unmixed with contempt in the eyes of France, Germany, and Russia; and this is why a leading Senator of the United States spoke of you as follows, in reply to English threats about fleets that could shell New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. "We divide," said Senator J. K. Ingalls, on protection, on silver, on the ratio question, but in our hatred of England we are unanimous. The sloppy diplomatic twaddle about kindred blood and common language deceives nobody. We feel that England is our only enemy now among the great Powers of the earth. At every crisis in our affairs we have encountered the secret or open hostility of England, and the tone of her press has been always cynical, sneering, and contemptuous. But there will be no war. England never fights her equals." There are over 15,000 newspapers in the United States, and it is safe to assert that 19-20ths of them voice the opinions of Senator Ingalls.

SKINNY MEN and Weak Women, a Ready Tonic on you is Peter's Brain Panacea, will protect you from an untimely grave, as it enlivens the spirits, invigorates brain power, strengthens physical tissue, and renovates and rebuilds the shatteredconstitution without regard to age or sex. Rs 2-4 and Rs. 5-4, MADON. SONS and Co., Bombay

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY THE 2ND OF MARCH, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samll shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max,) and minimum (min,) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE		Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·929	W	6	83·6	58·0	44	...	1·81	—0·45
Agra	29·960	NW	7	82·6	58·4	44	...	0·21	—0·80
Cawnpore	29·921	NW	8	90·3	60·0	31	...	0·42	...
Allahabad	29·922	WSW	6	91·6	59·4	41	...	0·75	—0·87
Jhansi	29·974	NW	2	91·1	65·2	30	...	0·53	—0·67
Jacobabad	30·047	E	3	88·0	50·5	51	...	0·36	—0·63
Karachi	30·031	ENE	6	87·3	60·9	67	...	0·14	—1·16
Jeypore	30·028	Calm	3	88·1	56·6	49	...	0·29	—0·96
Ajmere	30·075	Calm	3	86·5	50·5	56	...	0·07	—1·10
Deesa	29·989	NE	11	94·3	62·6	17	...	..	—0·49
Ahmedabad	29·972	NE	3	95·2	65·6	35	...	..	...
Bhuj	29·990	S	7	89·4	63·9	28	...	0·14	—0·17
Rajkot	29·976	ENE	6	94·9	57·5	66	...	0·03	—0·50
Veraval	29·938	NE	9	91·1	60·3	37	...	...	...
Neemuch	30·102	NE	14	89·3	59·8	37	..	0·02	—0·94
Indore	29·986	NNW	2	91·2	54·6	45	...	0·08	—0·94
Saugor	29·986	NE	2	93·4	56·8	33	...	0·40	—081
Jubulpore	29·349	NW	3	97·0	57·8	37	..	0·07	—3·06
Hoshangabad	28·926*	NE	2	95·8	62·7	42	..	0·25	—1·49
Khandwa	29·969	Calm	5	96·7	61·1	30	...	...	—1·24
Raipur	29·905	NNE	3	97·4	69·2	76	...	...	—1·41
Nagpur	?	Calm	1	99·3	69·1	37	...	0·16	—2·25
Amraoti	22·914	ENE	5	99·7	70·8	26	...	...	—1·97
Akola	29·928	SSW	6	99·3	62·8	30	...	..	—2·29
Surat	29·929	N	L	93·7	63·5	43	...	..	—0·25
Malegaon	29·930	WNW	12	95·9	60·4	41	...	..	—1·22
Bombay	29·898	NE	14	85·8	72·9	72	...	0·06	—0·82
Poona	29·967	Calm	3	98·5	67·9	31	...	0·74	—0·93
Ahmednagar	29.956	NW	7	94·4	65·0	34	...	1·08	...
Aurangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	29·909	ESE	5	99·2	84·8	95	..	0·71	—1·17
Ratnagiri	29·883	ESE	5	90·4	69·9	64	..	1·31	+0·51
Belgaum	29·897	Calm	8	92·4	62·7	30	...	0·54	—1·76
Goa	29·904	S	9	88·0	73·4	82	...	0·17	...
Karwar	29·912	E	5	88·8	69·5	82	...	0·44	—2·38
Mangalore	29·917	E	3	89·3	71·9	82	..	1·79	—1·88
Calicut	29·882	NE	7	89·2	70·5	74	..	4·22	—2·49
Cochin	28·883	NNE	M	92·3	..	75	...	5·30	—4·51
Bangalore	29·959	SSE	11	88·8	60·9	36	...	2·40	—2·04
Secunderabad	29·909	E	2	99·2	67·9	40	...	1·17	—0·99
Masulipatam	29·930	Calm	3	91·1	66·2	84	...	0·83	—7·59
Bellary	29·928	Calm	4	99·2	64·4	35	...	2·22	—0·22
Cuddapah	20·911	Calm	...	99·2	69·6	44	..	6·07	+0·13
Madras	29·930	S	3	91·0	66·0	75	..	19·85	+0·17
Coimbatore	29·962	E	3	93·9	61·3	65	...	3·00	—2·43
Trichinopoly	29·948	W	5	96·1	63·9	76	...	8·42	—0·68
Negapatam	29·913	NW	10	88·5	69·7	85	..	37·34	+6·99
Colombo (27)	..	....	...	..	..	—	...	..	..
Aden	29·966	NE	4	82·3	75·4	70	...	0·59	—0·79

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.
* Not reduced to sea level.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly at Delhi, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere, The distribution continues to be irregular, and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and at Indore, Jubulpore, Akola, Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Trichinopoly and Negapatam while calms and north-easterly to south-easterly breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Deesa, and 10 at Sholapur. The maximum temperature is very largely in excess of the average at Jubulpore, and the minimum largely so at Amraoti. The highest temperature in the shade was 100° at Amraoti, and the lowest 50° at Jacobabad. Humidity has increased considerably in Rajputana and at Jacobabad, Indore, Karwar, Mangalore, Masulipatam Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, and the skies are partially clouded at Malegaon, Bombay, Ahmednagar, Nagpur, Raipur, Ahmedabad and Karachi. There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations. An extremely small area of low pressure is shown by the isobars to exist on and off the West Coast between Surat and Karwar, and as the weather is in a slightly unsettled condition, it will remain rather cloudy.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 2.

Sunday's observations:—Pressure has increased brirkly over a part of North-West India and changed slightly elsewhere in the north. Pressure decreases slowly from a high pressure area in the west of the Punjab to a low pressure area over Bengal, but in the south and centre the readings are exceptionally uniform. Winds are northerly over North-Western India, westerly down the Gangetic Plain and rather variable elsewhere. Strong winds and gales have been experienced in west Bengal and in Kathiawar. The temperature has fallen in Northern and Central India and been steady elsewhere. The mean temperature has been excessive except in South Peninsula. There has occurred a remarkable rise of temperature over Persia, and this rise will probably extend to Northern India. Snow has fallen at Minimarg, but there has been no rain over India.

LATER.

Monday's observations.—Pressure has decreased almost everywhere. The fall has been brisk along the foot of the Himalayas and over a part of Bengal. The readings are highest in North-West India and lowest in Lower Burma, and the gradients are rather steep over the Gangetic Plain. North-westerly and westerly winds prevail down the Gangetic Plain and across Bengal, north-easterly winds in parts of the Central Provinces and Gujarat, and variable elsewhere. The force is strong at Diamond Island. The temperature has fallen slightly in Burma, Sind, Rajputana, and Madras, risen slightly in the North-West Provinces and Bombay, and has been steady elsewhere. The maxima, except in South Peninsula, exceeded one hundred yesterday at Cuttak, Chanda, Rajahmundrij and Kurnool. Slight rain has fallen at Cherat, and in Persia the weather has become cloudy and showery.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 1st March 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ....inches	29·891
Temperature of the Air............degrees	78·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·5
Dew Point	66·8
Relative humidity of Air	·676
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	1·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)............degrees	85·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	72·3
General Directions of wind*............	NNW, NE, E, NNW, N
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ....miles	346

* From midnight to midnight.

"IS SOUTH AFRICA TO BE ENGLISH OR GERMAN?"

THE "Daily News" in putting this question, says:—

The discussion (in the Reichstag) is of the utmost importance and gravity. The question involved is hardly less than this: Is South Africa to be English or German? "The Foreign Office," said one of the speakers in the Reichstag, "had upheld the rights of Germany alike with vigour and circumspection." Let us assume the vigour and the circumspection, but what is the nature of the rights asserted? What the papers disclose as the main object of German policy is nothing less than the establishment of a veto on South African union—not merely political union (which, so far as questions of flag are concerned, is outside the scope of practical politics) but of commercial union (which is quite another matter.) Such a union is the goal to which all the most enlightened South Africans whether Dutch or English, are looking; but Germany, it seems, is bent on preventing its realisation. Any such union, for commercial and railway purposes, will be opposed by Germany, we are told, as "opposed to her interests." What in the world, it may be asked, has Germany to do with it? The answer is very curious. "Our policy," said the German Secretary for Foreign Affairs, "simply aims at protecting against every attack those material interests which we have created by building railways." Was ever so strange a ground put forward before in the history of diplomacy for so enormous a demand? German citizens subscribe capital for railways in a foreign country. Whereupon the German Foreign Office claims a veto on any railway convention between that country and its neighbours, and requires in perpetuity the maintenance in the whole group of States of the political and commercial status quo! The Olney-Monroe Doctrine in South America is sweetly mild and reasonable compared with this Marschall doctrine in South Africa. It is satisfactory to know from the papers that Lord Kimberley, to whom the doctrine was first disclosed, combated the German pretensions as energetically as even Mr. Chamberlain could have done.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Feb. 7.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col H B Kingscote on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieut Col, is placed on half pay; Lieut Col P H Hammond, from half pay, to be Lieut Col, vice R A Montgomery, appointed to the Ordnance Committee: Major W L Davidson to be Lieut Col, vice W Mallins, retired; Major R H S Baker to be Lieut Col, vice Col H B Kingscote; Major L C M Blacker retires on retired pay. To be Majors—Capts E G Nicholls, Instructor in Gunnery, School of Gunnery; A B Shute, from the Seconded List, vice W L Davidson; H W M Shewell, Instructor in Gunnery, School of Gunnery; M B G Jackson, from the Seconded List, vice R H S Baker; and H C Molesworth, from the Seconded List, vice L C M Blacker; Capt H H Beever retires on retired pay. Capt W H Cummings is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteer Artillery; Capt W Phillips (District Officer), from Supernumerary to the establishment, to be Capt, vice E Dawson, promoted; Capt H Bowman (District Officer), from the Seconded List, to be Supernumerary to the establishment. To be Captains—Capts W de Stretton, from the Seconded List, vice W H Cummings; F M Close, from the Seconded List, vice J L F Shepherd, deceased; J T Johnston, from the Seconded List, vice W W T Duban, seconded; and Lieut C J U Morris, vice H H Beever. Lieuts D H M'Neile and V de Vere Hunt are seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps. The date of promotion of Lieut E H Stevenson to that rank is Jan 18, 1896, and not as stated in the "Gazette" of Jan 21, 1896. To be Lieutenants—Lieuts W Parker (District Officer), from the seconded List, vice T Gilbertson, Seconded; and T A Tancred, from the Seconded List, vice C J U Morris, promoted; Sec Lieuts C Howard Vyse, G A Hope, E H Harpur, H T Wynter, E E N Waters, C A Fisher, E H Newman, H P Meares, and W P L Davies; Capt R C Carr to be Adjutant, vice Capt C J Fisher, who has resigned that appointment.

Memoranda—Lt Col and Col T J C A Studdy, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, retires on a pension and extra annuity.

WAR OFFICE, FEB. 11.

3rd Dragoon Guards—Sec Lieut C E I McNalty to be Lieutenant, vice F A Gill, seconded.

4th Hussars—Sec Lieut I G Hogg, from the King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be Second Lieutenant, vice A G C Bruce, resigned.

Royal Engineers—Capt Thomas Harrison, D S O, has been permitted to assume the surname of Topham in addition to and after that of Harrison. Lieut Edwin C Seaman to be Captain vice W S Vidal, deceased.

Royal Engineer Troops—Capt Hugh B Williams to be Adjutant, vice Capt A E Sandbach, who has vacated that appointment.

Scots Guards—Lieut James B Bradshaw is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill health.

Regimental Districts—Col E G Fenn, on completion of his period of service in command of the 33rd Regimental District (the Duke of Wellington's, West Riding Regiment), is placed on half pay.

Line Battalions—The Suffolk Regt—The promotion to the rank of Major of Capt Charles A C Deane is antedated to June 19, 1895, vice W R Routh, promoted Lieutenant Colonel on half pay.

Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Capt Lionel W Fox resigns his Commission.

Worcestershire Regt—Capt Edward O H Wilkie retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity. Supernumerary Capt E A D'A Thomas to be Captain, vice E O H Wilkie.

South Staffordshire Regt—Major George B Sandham retires on retired pay; Capt Herbert A Raitt to be Major, vice G B Sandham.

King's Royal Rifle Corps—Gent Cadet Humphrey F W Bircham from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant, vice I G Hogg, transferred to 4th Hussars.

Durham Light Infantry—Lieut R P Robertson-Glasgow reigns his commission.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Capt William S J Barry to be Major, vice J Reeves, promoted.

Army Service Corps—Lieut Col Alfred A Baker retired pay.

Staff—Brevet Col W H Rathbone, from Lieut Colonel half-pay Royal Engineers to be a Colonel on the Staff for Royal Engineers, and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, vice Col. J. Fellowes, placed on half pay. Capt S Bird, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt), to be a Staff Captain, vice Capt P R Phipps, the Dorchester Regt, who has vacated that appointment.

School of Gunnery—Capt S C-U Smith, Royal Artillery, to be an Instructor, vice Capt J T Johnston, Royal Artillery, who has vacated that appointment.

School of Musketry—The titles of Captain Instructors and Lieutenant Instructors are changed to those of Instructors and Assistant Instructors respectively. Capt H C E Smithett, the York and Lancaster Regt, from Assistant Instructor, to be an Instructor, vice Capt J G Mayne, the Royal Inniskilling Fus, who has vacated that appointment.

Royal Military College—Capt S T Banning, the Royal Munster Fus, to be an Instructor, vice Major W O Cavenagh, the Bedfordshire Regt, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Army Medical Staff—Surg Major Anthony H Morgan, D S O, retires on retired pay.

Army Veterinary Department—Vet Capt George F Davis to be Veterinary Major.

Half Pay—The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel of Major William R Routh, from the Suffolk Regiment, is antedated to June 19, 1895.

Memoranda—Col James Fellowes, on completion of his period of service as Colonel on the Staff, Commanding Royal Engineer, Gibraltar, is placed on half pay. Col Kenhelm D Murray, D S O, half pay, is placed on retired pay. Lieut Col and Col C K C Rooke, half pay, is placed on retired pay. Lieut Col W Hill, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry in India, is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army.

Reserve of Officers—A G B Bax, Esq. late Lieutenant the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt), to be Lieutenant.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commander—A H Shirley, to Magnificent, for Decoy in command (Feb 8).

Lieutenants—L C Barber, to St Vincent, (Feb 14); E H Dobbin, to Victory, additional (Feb 15); W B Smith, to Calypso (Jan 29); C Mackenzie, to Thunderer (Feb 8); G R A Gaunt, to Swift (Feb 8); C D Johnson, to President, additional for course of Compass Instruction (Feb 17); A Hayes-Sadler, to Vivid, additional, for Aurora (Jan 15); C W S Leggatt, to Vivid, additional, for command of Ferret (Feb 12); H F Shakespear, to Wildfire, additional, for Sans Pareil; A S Lafone, to Royal Sovereign, additional, for Sunfish (undated); H G Alston (a), R N R, to Empress of India (undated).

Sub-Lieutenants—W C G Ruxton, to be lent from Magnificent to Decoy, when the latter vessel replaces Surly; J W Fairtlough, as probationary, to Excellent, as additional, for short course of gunnery (Feb 10); E A Hinkson, to Porpose (Feb 8); A H Nelson, to Royal Sovereign, additional, for Sunfish (undated); J B Hunt, to Revenge (Feb 13).

Staff Commander—R G Roe, to Vivid, additional, for Northumberland (Feb 8).

Fleet Engineers—T Hughes, to Pembroke, additional, for floating factory Chasseur; and W T Coope, to Vivid, additional, for Reserve Office: D J Giles, to Victory, additional for Calliope (Feb 8).

Staff Engineer—E Thomas, to Pembroke, additional for general duties in Dockyard Reserve (Feb. 8).

Chief Engineers—A Kerr, to Victory, for Melpomene (Feb. 8); R Phillips, to Vivid, additional, for Doris (Feb 10); A Hart, to Hibernia, additional, for Sandfly (Jan 1); G C Bath, to Vivid, additional, for Antelope (Jan 2); S G Haddock, to Satellite (Jan 24); R W Jones, to Vivid, additional, for Lynx (Feb 2).

Carpenters—J J Butson, to Revenge; G W Harris, to Victory, for Hercules.

Admiralty, Feb 3, 1896—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb 22, 1870, and April 30, 1877, Fleet Engineer C Salmon has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Inspr of Machinery (Feb 1).

Feb 7—Staff Surg J Dudley, M B, has been promoted to the rank of Fleet Surg in Her Majesty's Fleet. The following Paymasters has been advanced to the rank of Staff Paymaster in Her Majesty's Fleet:—G J Clow and W S Andrews; Asst Paymaster C Vivian has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in Her Majest'y Fleet.

Feb 8—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Sept 15, 1887, Chief Gunner L Creagh has been allowed to assume the honorary rank of Lieut on retirement. In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Fleet Paymaster, H P Brenan has been placed on the Retired List at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Paymaster in Chief. The previous notice, dated Jan 2, 1896, placing the above officer on the Retired List from Dec 23, 1895, is cancelled.

IT is a noteworthy fact, remarks a contemporary, that, while municipal autonomy has been extended to the very amplest degree in British India, the rulers of Native States have been chary about according their subjects this dubious boon; and those who have paid our administration the compliment of introducing the municipal system, have generally been more ready to withdraw than to extend it. For instance, in Baroda the Gaekwar now proposes to practically abolish the Municipality of his capital by amalgamating it with the local Public Works Department. The Baroda Municipality was first called into existence in a miniature sort of way by the late Raja Sir T. Madava Rao, while he was Regent of Baroda; and, under strict official guidance, it gradually developed till four or five years ago the Gaekwar inaugurated a full-blown Corporation. The local Government however kept a firm hold of the executive, so that the cabals, bickerings, and futile discussions, into which municipal government so often degenerates, were held in check and not allowed to impede business. The consequence has been that great improvements have been effected; and the City of Baroda, which was formerly a crowded, ill-built native town, has been transformed. Narrow streets have been widened, over a hundred miles of road have been constructed, parks and recreation grounds have been laid out, and a public market has been built, which it is said inferior only to the Crawford Market of Bombay. It is reported by the way that the Baroda Government intend converting this market into a Court of Justice. In addition an elaborate water-supply scheme has been introduced at a cost of about fifty lakhs of rupees and includes the erection of several drinking fountains and troughs; and at present a comprehensive scheme of drainage, costing thirty lakhs of rupees, is under consideration. It is also proposed to demolish the old fortifications of Baroda and to encircle the city with a wide boulevard laid out with avenues of trees. Several other improvements have been effected, and the annual outlay on the Municipality amounts to about eight lakhs. But the credit of all these measures has been due to the Executive, for the authority of the Corporation has apparently been nominal throughout. The Government now for some reason or another has decided to do without the agreeable fiction of municipal management altogether, and henceforth the affairs of Baroda are to be entrusted to the Public Works Department. As to the extinct Corporation it will have, at any rate, the right to record on its tombstone that it did no harm, and retarded no useful project; and that is more than could be said of a good many similar institutions.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

PROFESSOR PATRICK of the University of Iowa, has made some interesting experiments on the effects of loss of sleep. A healthy young man was kept for 90 hours without sleep, and subjected every six hours to elaborate physical and mental tests. At the end of 90 hours the profundity of his sleep was tested every hour through the 10½ hours that he slept. During the 90 waking hours he gained a little in weight, though his extra food was only a light meal taken just after midnight, but he lost more than he gained during the sleep which followed.

His long watch appeared to cause little loss of general mental activity; his acuteness of vision and taste increased. The rate of his pulse, his readiness to respond to a stimulus, and promptitude in adding sums became slower. His muscular power diminished somewhat. Hallucinations of sight, due probably to prolonged stimulation of the eyes, were observed. The shortness of the period of sleep required for his entire recovery, gives ground to the belief that sleep is a relative matter, and that, in spite of being kept as fully awake as a man could be the subject was nevertheless some of the time in a state of partial somnolency.

At the recent meeting of the American Psychological Association in Philadelphia, an intellectual tournament on the "evolution of consciousness" was held, in which the champions were the celebrated Professors James, Cope, Baldwin, Minot, and Ladd. Professor James opened the discussion by asking how ancient was conciousness in the world. Clifford believed in an atomic soul coeval with the universe; Spencer, on the other hand, considers that consciousness made its appearance somewhat late, like the hero in the play. Again, does the mind really act on the body, or, as the younger psychologists maintain, is man a mere automaton? Thirdly, what in the consciousness is inborn or inherited, and what is acquired by experience?

Professor Cope, of the University of Pennsylvania, held that the course of evolution has been on the whole upward and purposeful. The nervous system in man, which is the physical representative of consciousness, and the reproductive system, are the only ones which have advanced, and are, so to speak, up to date; his other systems are the same as those of the eocene mammals. For this fact, chemical and physical forces cannot, he thinks account. In the individual, consciousness controls the physical energies, but does not add to or take from them, and this control makes it a dynamic agent. Professor Baldwin agreed with him in the main, but objected to mind being regarded as something outside, which was thrust in, and advocated the standpoint of monism. Professor Minot, of Harvard, while disagreeing with Professor Cope, said that the present tendency of biology was away from a purely mechanical view of life. Living and non-living matter are not the same thing, and consciousness is co-extensive with life. It has a selective action on the energies of the body. Professor Ladd contended that mind was in no way derived from any combination of physical things, and pointed out that our very conceptions of matter, energy, &c., can only be derived from consciousness, and have no meaning apart from it. The great physical doctrine of the conservation of energy has not yet been demonstrated for the brain. Other speakers followed, and though nothing definite was settled, apparently the Professors "had a rattling day."

"Twice in the course of my studies," says Dr. Birchmore, speaking on acetylene as a poisonous illuminant, "the opportunity occurred to measure the amount that, diffused in the air of the room, would produce distinct headache in the course of a short time, and it was found to be rather unexpectedly large as compared with the product of the imperfect combustion of the ordinary illuminating gases. As stated, the air in the room wherein the experiments were conducted was known to be changed once in an hour. The cubic contents of the room was about five thousands feet, if a proper allowance is made for the space occupied by properties. The amount of gas diffused was 2½ cubic feet, or 1 in 10,000. Within twenty minutes a decided headache was noticed, with a sense of dizziness, that was a sufficient warning to get into fresh air. The second time, the experiment was made of remaining until the sight was slightly affected; this proved very foolish, for in the course of an hour after leaving the room respiratory difficulty appeared, and in the course of a few hours nausea, and a prostration and sense of the impossibility of exertion that forced me to remain in bed all the next day. The effects were not those of sleep, but the exact counterparts of the subjective effects of the other narcosis—hallucination and all. Three days afterward the heart respiration ratio was so sensitive that an attempt to walk rapidly across the Brooklyn bridge produced such a feeling of exhaustion as to compel rest."

Rontgen's method of photographing the unseen has been applied to detect false from genuine pearls. The imitation gem is transparent to the invisible rays, the true pearl is opaque hence the latter gives a good radiograph or "shadow photograph," and the former does not. It has been found that fir wood especially when free of resin, and, better still alder wood, is very transparent to the rays. Mahogany is not so transparent, and, therefore, is not so well suited for a case to hold the sensitive plate.

Edison is said to be working at the subject with a view to photograph the brain, and is trying to improve the method of producing the active rays. That much may be done in this direction is highly probable, for we really do not know what these rays are, and we may soon discover a very simple mode of generating them. We appear to be confronted with a new domain of physics. Last week we stated in this column that M. Le Bon had taken photographs inside a covered box with the rays from a petroleum lamp or the sun. It has since been found that a common incandescent electric lamp, such as may be seen in the shop windows, gives the Rontgen rays and photographs, if the filament is broken. Perhaps some one will try phosphorescence.

Some little time ago Mr. A. B. MacDowall, F. R. Met. S., author of "Weather and Disease," found from statistics of the weather since the beginning of the century that every twelve or thirteen years we have had a mild first quarter of the year. The passing quarter has proved to be no exception to the rule thus far, and this fact encourages the hope that March will also be a genial month on the whole. Moreover, Mr. MacDowall has found that when December is wet, the first quarter of the following year has a strong chance of being mild, perhaps because rain charges the atmosphere with moisture which checks radiation from the ground. Last December was a wet month.

Camille Flammarion has found that plants grow higher under red than green, transparent, or blue glass. M Armand Gautier has observed that vegetables grow better under red than yellow or violet light, and that they died under green light. Pots of flowers traversed by the electric current from three Bunsen cells for 2½ months gave far more vigorous plants than similar pots not electrified.

Virchow and others have spoken of the tattoo marks on Peruvian mummies as true tattooing, but according to Signor Boggiani, they are paintings, the pigments used having been ferrous oxide, cinnabar, the juice of the Bixa Orellana, and of the Genipa oblongifolia, a kind of indigo fluid which turns black on exposure. The latter juice corrodes the epidermis, and leaves marks resembling tattoo punctures.

A curious discovery has been made by Dr. Antonio Penafiel, namely, a copy of "Æsop's Fables" translated into Aztec or Nahuatl, in the sixteenth century, perhaps by Father Sahagun or Father Bautista, of the College of Tiatelolco, where the native Aztec youths were instructed in the humanities and religion. The translation, which was probably a reading book, is done in pure Aztec, and has now been published in pamphlet form.

At a recent meeting of the Anthropological Society of Washington, Dr. Matthews, of the U. S. Army, read a paper on the "Vigil of the Gods," a great ceremony of the Navahoe Indians, occurring on the fourth night of a nine days' festival, called the "night-chant," which is based on a myth. From about nine p.m. till daylight men and gods, or the "properties" representing gods, are supposed to keep watch and join in a common love-feast. The night is spent in song and prayer, according to ritual, and other actions. The masks of twenty-one gods and goddesses of the Navahoe Pantheon, with other sacred properties, are laid in prescribed order on a buffalo robe, and frequent sacrifices of pollen are offered to them.

Early in the night dishes of wild herbs and seeds, such, as made the food of these Indians in ancient times before they were herdsmen and farmers are brought in, and sung over and eaten by any who likes to partake of them. The love-feast comes on later, and the food consists of thin "mush" or cold cornmeal gruel prepared in a water-tight wicker bowl with much ceremony. The bowl goes round sun-wise, and every-one helps himself to four morsels with his fingers. But the gods are first served by laying a morsel of gruel in the mouth of each mask. After the gruel is eaten, all partake of some pollen. At midnight the Shaman sings to wake the gods, mentioning each by name and shaking his mask. A final prayer is said after dawn.

In the San Joaquin Valley, California, and in Oregon, Colorado, and Idaho and Utah, "jack" rabbits, which do not burrow, are kept in check by driving them into wire or other enclosures, having long funnel-shaped entrances. According to a paper recently read by Mr. Palmer before the Biological Society of Washington as many as 20,000 rabbits have bee clubbed by 8,000 people in one drive. The average number per drive is, however, about 2,200. The method was formerly practised by the Indians on a small scale. It is an effective check on the spread of rabbits, and might be adopted with advantage in Australia and New Zealand.

PLAIN TALES FROM THE MILLS

A MANCHESTER GIRL'S NARROW ESCAPE.

GORTON is a suburb of Manchester. At this place cotton spinning and weaving are carried on, and in connection with a young woman employed there, a story is told of how she was stricken, apparently, for an early grave, and how she was restored to health, strength, and vigour in a manner which can only be described as marvellous.

A representative of the *Ashton Reporter* waited upon this young lady, Miss Alice Bibby, at 6, Bryeon-grove, Church-lane, Gorton. The reporter found Miss Bibby seated at the pianoforte, looking the picture of health, and she readily vouchsafed particulars respecting her illness and her miraculous recovery.

"A fortnight before Easter last year," she explained, "I was attacked by influenza. I was under a very clever doctor, who prescribed for me, but I did not get better. Three weeks before Whitsuntide I was sent to a home at Southport, and stayed there a fortnight. When I came back I was worse than before I went. I again consulted a doctor, who gave me a bottle of medicine, but that did not cure me, and he then said he thought he could do no more. I was suffering, too, from continual indigestion, and got very bad indeed. Everybody who saw me said I was in a deep consumption, and that I would never get better. I was in such a weak state that I fainted when I stood up, and I had to be carried up and down stairs. My appetite left me; I could keep nothing on my stomach, and all my blood was turning to water."

Mrs. Bibby (the mother) here interposed in confirmation. She related how, when she was in despair, she determined to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

"The second pill I took," said Miss Bibby, again taking up the conversation, "stopped the sickness. I continued taking them, and improved so much that in September I was able to return to my work. The overlooker and the workpeople were astonished to see me. They never expected me back in the mill again. I have never lost a half-day since I went back, and I feel as strong as ever I did."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing cure for all diseases caused by a tropical climate; also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, locomotor ataxy, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, and prostration; also diseases of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are a splendid tonic, and restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health; a specific for all troubles peculiar to the female sex; and in men they effect a radical cure of all cases arising from worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

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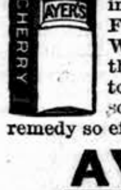

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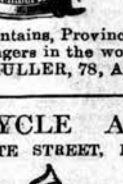

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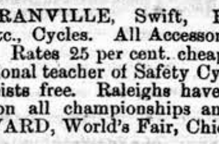

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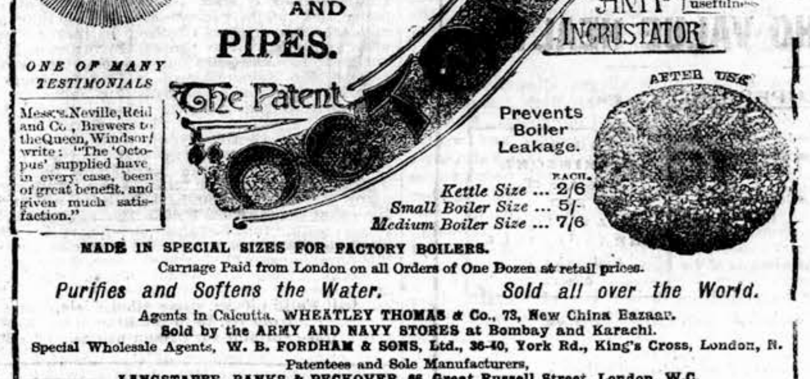

in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the 'Octopus' week by week until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

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AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

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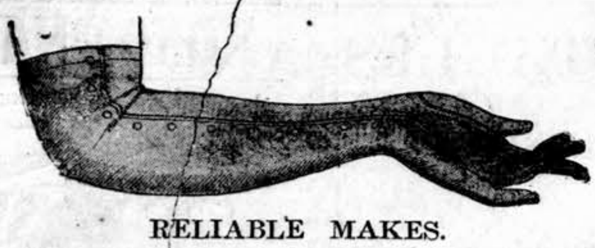

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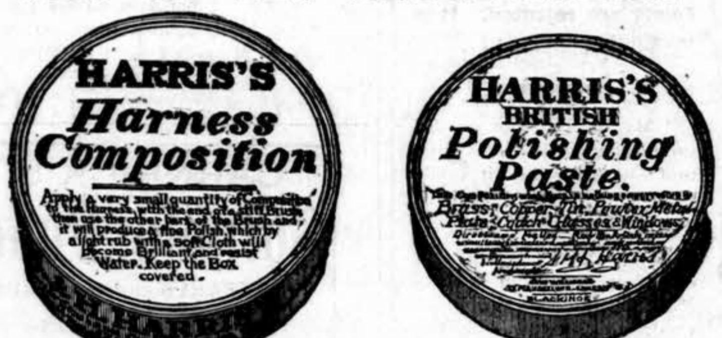
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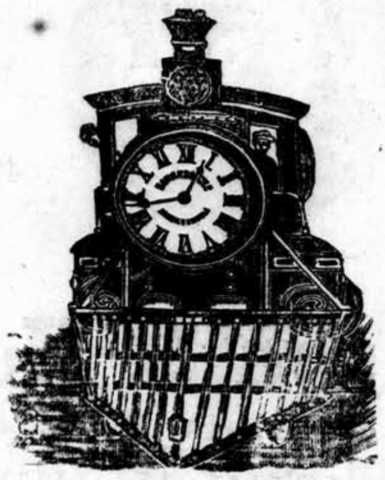

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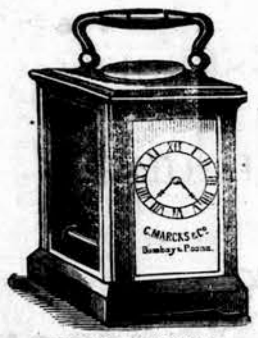
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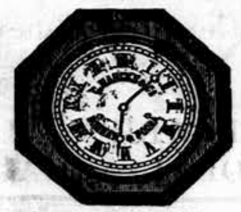

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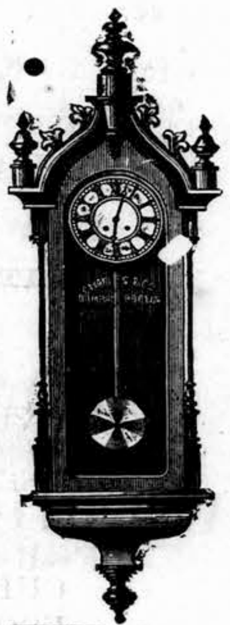

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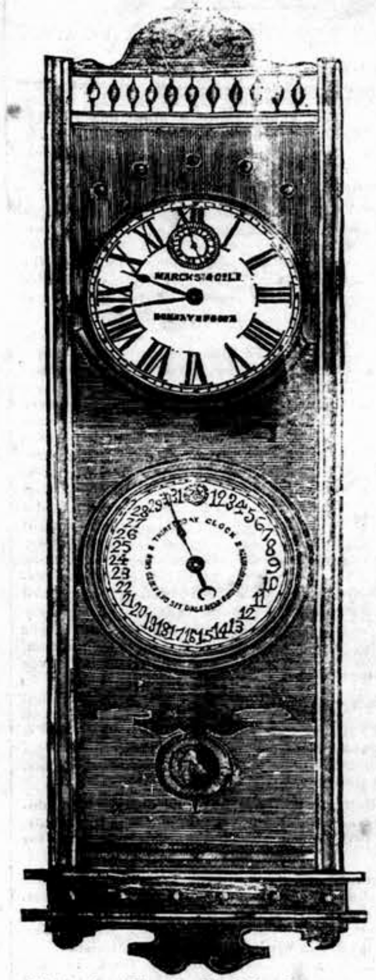
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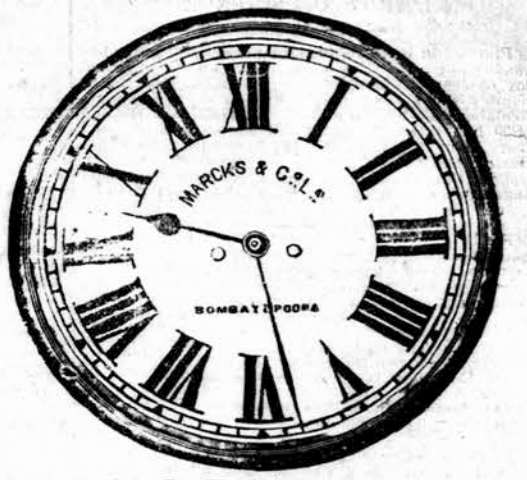
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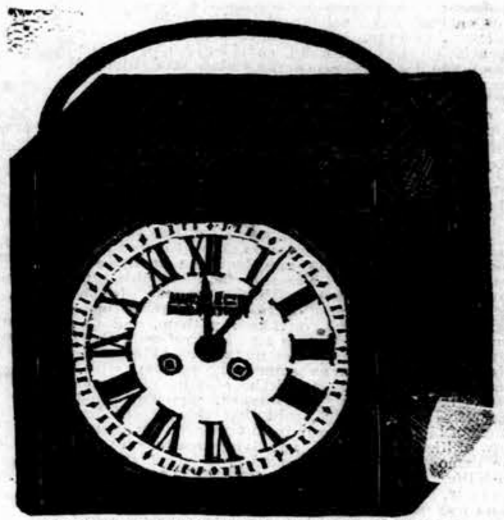

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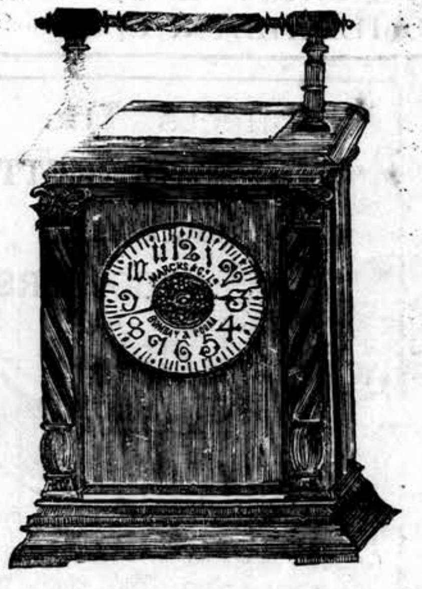
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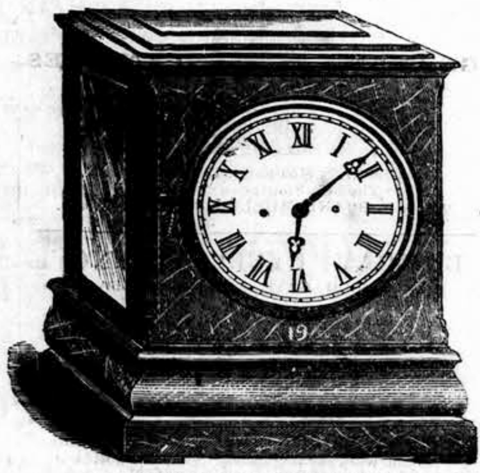

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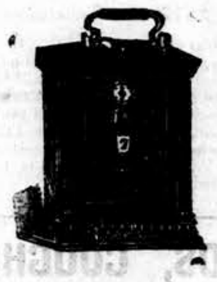

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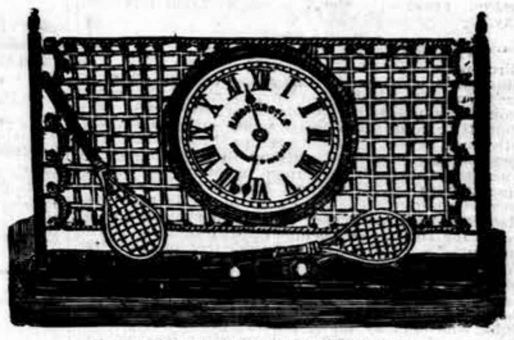

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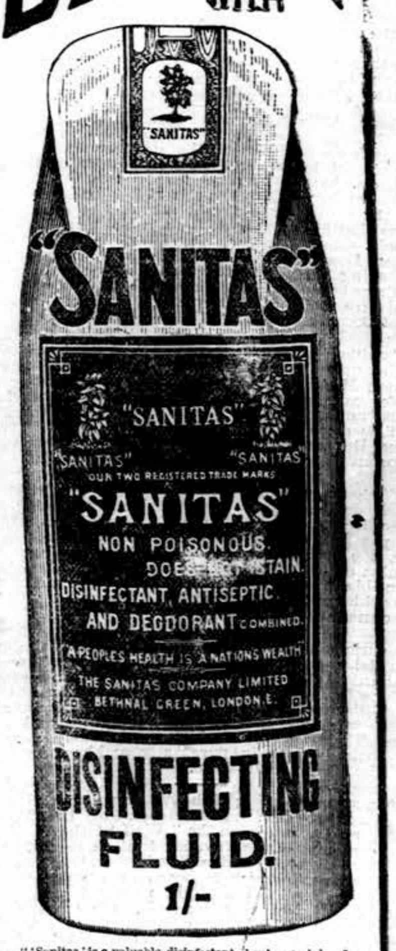
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